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Auto Factories Pay 21% More Wages in 1935

Give 64,000 More Jobs and Increase Domestic and Foreign Output

Approach '29 Peak

Present Year Sees Continuing Brisk Business—Trailer Plants Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—During the past year the automobile industry put 64,000 more men to work than it did in 1934 and paid out $657,000,000 in wages as compared with $499,000,000 the preceding year.

The figures of the Automobile Manufacturers Association show that during 1935 automotive employment was 98 per cent of 1929's, weekly pay rolls were 89 per cent of 1929's, and production reached 74 per cent of that year's.

The weekly pay rolls of the plants moved up 21 per cent above the weekly pay rolls in 1934. Presented in the figures which show how much the manufacturers paid weekly to their employees, the $14,100,000 weekly pay roll paid in 1929 is considered as 100 per cent; the $9,600,000 paid in 1934 represents 68 per cent and the $12,600,000 paid out each week in 1935 is 89 per cent.

Labor Authenticates Figures

Although labor leaders point out that the figures of the weekly pay rolls include the salaries of executives and others not engaged in the plants, their figures show an almost identical percentage of increase. Labor estimates are that in 1934 the average wage of the workers was $900 and last year a little better than $1100. This would be a 22 per cent increase in wages last year and reasonably close to the A. M. A. prediction in 1935 that during the year the workers' pay would average at least 30 per cent higher than in 1934.

But aside from the cold figures from which much can be read there are many other achievements of this industry which pioneered its way out of the depression which should be mentioned as the time of the fall shows grows nearer.

Seasonal Sag Due

Predictions have been made that this year's output of the factories would total 4,600,000 trucks and cars. In 1935 there were 4,119,811 units. This is believed to be a conservative estimate, for it comes from the producers and they have not been given to excessively optimistic predictions. Trade observers have been saying 4,800,000 cars for 1936, but it must be remembered that the manufacturers called the number in their mid-summer prediction in 1935.

There was little decline in production or retail distribution during July over the factory and dealer activity of the preceding month, although some curtailment impends for August. This is another example of how the industry has been succesful in leveling out the former hills and valleys of employment.

Overseas Trade Grows

One of the factors in the estimate of the total output is the number of units being assembled for shipment abroad. The overseas trade, as the domestic, has steadily increased despite that all volume producers have plants in Europe to meet the requirements of various countries that to escape heavy tariff imposts the cars must contain a certain percentage of native produced materials and native labor.

The American automobile manufacturers still are aiming at the 1,000,000-unit of overseas shipment and while they may not reach it this year they feel that the day is not far distant when they will top the record shipment of 997,506 cars and trucks in 1929.

Switch to New Models

The August decline in production will be caused by the switch over to the 1937 models which shortly will come rolling off the production lines. Two of the largest "independents" have shut down now and a half dozen other factories are slowing down their production of 1936 models; but this has been compensated by heavier schedules on the part of the three largest companies to make up for set-backs incurred during the excessive heat when plants closed earlier.

Back of this last minute production is the surprisingly steady demand. The buying urge of the public continues at a pace which may cause the industry to revise its ideas of "seasonal trend" which were upset last fall when they experimented with the earlier show, bringing new models out in the fall, and now have discovered that they apparently have created a steady, year around demand as well as achieving the leveled employment.

Crop Prices a Stimulus

Excessive heat and drought over wide areas was less of a depressant on sales than was expected. Offsetting these are the better prices for

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Egypt's Demands in the Sudan Center on Nile Water Supply; Additional Reservoirs Planned

New Treaty Reported to Permit Egyptian Troops and Limited Number of Emigrants—Former Pact Halted by Political Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—Although official secrecy is observed, it is understood that Egypt gets the right to send a limited number of emigrants to the Sudan under the agreement with Britain reached at Cairo during the week-end.

Egyptian troops which have been excluded from the Sudan since 1924 will again be admitted as well as a number of Egyptian civil servants. Egypt will also be allotted seats on the Governor General's Council.

Control of Nile Vital

Egypt's interest in the Sudan is mainly due to the fact that agriculture in Egypt is entirely dependent on the Nile. South of Cairo there is practically no rain. Even in the Delta the greater part of the year is rainless. Consequently, whoever control the Sudan could, by playing tricks with Egypt's water supply, hold Egypt's 14,000,000 inhabitants to ransom.

Until modern engineering took the Nile in hand, the river was allowed to flow as it pleased. It overran the whole of cultivable Egypt every summer and had to be coaxed uphill to water the crops during the rest of the year.

In those days Egypt did not have to worry about what happened to the Sudan. Some 114 years ago, however, Egyptian forces conquered the country only to be driven out again by the Mahdi who captured Khartum, defended by the English General Gordon.

Garrison Held Jointly

Later the Sudan was reconquered by an Anglo-Egyptian army, financed by Egypt and led by General (afterward Lord) Kitchener. That was in 1896-1898. From then to 1924, part of the garrison of the Sudan was Egyptian and part British. Egyptians held a number of minor administrative posts and were allowed to immigrate freely into the Sudan.

In 1924, Sir Lee Stack, Governor General of the Sudan and Sirdar or Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, was assassinated in Cairo. Besides demanding an indemnity of £500,000 the British Government insisted on the withdrawal of all Egyptian troops and officials from the Sudan and also prohibited immigra-

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Anglo-Egyptian Accord Reached On Sudan Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 3 — The Sudan section of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance has now been successfully negotiated, thus disposing of the rock which on several previous occasions has wrecked any hope of agreement.

Discussion began today on the "capitulations" clause affecting special privileges of foreigners. Egyptians are seeking British aid in abolishing existing capitulatory rights in accordance with the treaty drawn up in 1930. It is believed that the complete text of the proposals will be ready to send to London within a week.

On both sides there is confidence that a lasting settlement is within sight, putting Anglo-Egyptian relations on a firm basis and strengthening the friendship and commercial ties between the two countries.

Manitoba Regime Fails to Obtain Clear Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Almost complete returns from the provincial election of July 27 show that the Bracken Government, which has administered the affairs of Manitoba for 14 years, failed to get a clear majority.

The indecisive vote has resulted in talk of a coalition government, to be composed of representatives of the five political parties which contested the election. However, a definite pronouncement is not expected from the Premier, John Bracken, until the results are known in the two deferred elections to be held Aug. 21.

Latest available returns show the Government has elected 21 members: Conservatives 16; Independent Labor Party (affiliated with the national Canadian Commonwealth Federation) 6; Social Credit Party 5; Independent 2; Communist 1.

Canada's First Communist

The vote produced some unique results, and some history-making records. Outstanding was the great support accorded to Lewis St. George Stubbs, Independent Socialist, who was dismissed from his position as senior county court judge three years ago. Mr. Stubbs received a total of 24,671 first choices, the largest number of votes ever accorded a candidate in a Winnipeg election. He alone got almost one third of the total votes cast in the city, 78,181.

Transfer of Mr. Stubbs' second choices under the proportional representation system resulted in the election of James Litterick, Communist candidate—another political record. Mr. Litterick is the first Communist to be elected in a provincial or state assembly in Canada.

Wage Tax Issue

The Bracken Government was assailed in the contest preceding the election for its imposition of the so-called wage tax, a levy of 2 per cent on all incomes, in addition to the previously existing provincial and federal income taxes. The Conservative candidates promised to remove this tax, and also to effect a saving of $1,000,000 in the annual provincial expenditures.

The Bracken Government has been in power for 14 years, and is the oldest administration of any province in Canada.

A seven-point program, including provision for a "basic dividend," was put before the electorate of Manitoba recently by the Social Credit League.

Kwangsi Reopens War With Chiang In South China

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3 (AP)—Kwangsi provincial troops streamed across the sodthwestern border of Kwangtung Province to occupy numerous small border towns, Japanese reports declared today.

Hastily mobilized forces from Kwangtung hurried to the area to block the invasion, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported.

The Japanese advices were not immediately confirmed in Chinese circles.

The United States Consulate at Canton asserted the troop concentrations were in the neighborhood of Wuchow. Consular officials said the presence of the American vessel Mindanao and other foreign warcraft near Wuchow was considered adequate to meet any emergency and protect foreigners in the territory.

Central (Nanking) Government authorities denied any hostilities had occurred, adding the National Government had established a military blockade around Kwangsi to prevent expansion of the rebellious movement in the southern provinces.

Nanking Sends Ultimatum To Kwangsi Insurgents

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (AP)—Central Government troops defeated 3000 provincial soldiers from Kwangsi after a seven-hour battle, Chinese reports said today.

The clash between forces of the Nanking Government and the Kwangsi columns opposing domination of southeastern China by the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was declared to have occurred yesterday at Mushanghu, near Doshing.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Aug. 3

Business—Moves Toward Self-Government

Business seeks co-operation despite many current eulogies of free competition. The rubber tire industry sees its request for a code of fair competition advance.

The Federal Trade Commission gives tentative approval of the trade practice rules promulgated by the rubber industry. The industry—represented by 50,000 independent retail dealers, 45,000 gasoline stations selling tires, 1750 company-owned stores, 1400 chain and mail order stores and 50 manufacturers—seeks escape from illegal price discrimination, defamation of competitors, deceptive marking of products and other misrepresentations.

This great empire of rubber engages to govern itself.

Business self-government, could it fulfill all its social responsibilities and could it resist mulcting the public, has frequently been envisaged as the salvation of capitalism.

Olympics—Americans Take Lead

The United States tops the men's Olympics with 46 points. Germany is second with 31¼, and Finland is third with 30¼. Others are: Japan, 5⅛; Sweden 5; Holland 4; Great Britain, 2; Argentina, 1. In the women's Olympics, Germany leads with 16 points, which is 12 more than her nearest competitor, Poland.

How eagerly Germany seeks results in these competitions was illustrated when Hans Woellke, German shot-put winner, was made a lieutenant of police by Gen. Wilhelm Goering.

Jesse Owens, American Negro, called the Buckeye Bullet, is denied a world record for his 10.2s. time in the 100-meter trial heat yesterday. In denying the record, the International Amateur Athletic Federation said there was a "strong back wind" propelling Owens.

Rain drubs the Olympic grounds and Canadian Olympic officials drub German officials. They charge Germany with changing rules too abruptly. Cause of complaint is the German ruling that two rather than three competitors should qualify in the 100-meter dash. This rule eliminated the Canadian entry, Lee Orr, who finished third.

Yesterday was Germany's day, with 110,000 persons in the stand to witness it. It was also grand slam day, with America taking all places in the high jump and Finland in the 10,000-meter run. Germany and Finland shared honors in the shotput, although Germany's Hans Woellke topped the field.

Details of Olympic Games: Sports page.

Politics—Union Party Baits G.O.P. and Democrats

Democrats and Republicans plot plans for stirring politics out of dog-day apathy. The Union Party, whipped forward by the Rev.

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British Envoy To Quit Peiping For Nanking

United States Expected Soon to Join Move of Embassies

Nanking Arming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Great Britain has cided to transfer her Embassy from Peiping to Nanking, after nine years of waiting; there are indications that the United States will not be slow to do the same; still other diplomatic establishments huddle for the most part in Shanghai or Nanking, even if headquarters still technically remain in the north, and in these manifestations of a common trend many observers see concrete foreign acceptance of Japanese domination of North China.

Such acceptance may seem a long way overdue, but this is to overlook Nanking's preparations, during recent weeks and months, for armed resistance.

Anxious to Get Away

Such resistance may still come, but it seems to be felt in all quarters today that North China is irretrievably lost—with the connotation that foreign diplomats who have slumbered more or less peacefully in the Legation Quarter before and since the shift southward of China's capital as far back as 1927 are now beginning to feel only too anxious to get away.

During the first few years of the National Government, many of the foreign diplomats looked with a certain condescension upon Chinese overtures for them to remove to hot-in-summer, cold-in-winter Nanking, whose empty spaces within the longest city wall in China still require a great deal of filling, despite much recent construction work.

Johnson Preferred Nanking

It was felt that Nanking did not offer much in the way of amenities. The American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, was looked upon in certain quarters as "a queer sort of fellow" because he openly told his Shanghai friends that as between Shanghai and Nanking, give him Nanking.

The day has passed when Mr. Johnson's habit of practising Chinese on rickshs coolies and similar people would arouse adverse comment, and China is enough of an out-in-the-open country for many or most foreigners so that Mr. Johnson's love of walking about the Chinese streets of Nanking and Peiping was explicable to most.

But the average diplomat, while envying colleagues who knew and liked the country, was firm in refusing to do much toward learning—especially if the learning were held to entail residence in the national capital. Peiping's foreignized legation quarter or international Shanghai; either one was much more appealing.

Conditions Changed by Japan

Today all that is decidedly changed, for the Japanese have Peiping and they are not making Peiping any pleasanter for the foreigner. Very much the opposite, in fact. When the Japanese are putting on a special ceremony they are not backward about displaying the sharp end of a bayonet even to for-

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PWA Might Well Mean Pay Waits Again

Wide World; Photo From PWA

Men Seem Happier for Doing Something for Earned Pay

Men on Relief

First of 12 Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walk down the street. Any average street in your home town or anybody else's home town in the United States of America. One out of every five persons you meet—men, women, children, old, young, black, white, shabby, neat, educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled, handicapped or able-bodied, rustics or urbanites—one out of every five at least in any average group has been "on relief" at some time or other during the last three and a half years.

Possibly the proportion may run higher. Even to one in four. This does not mean that so many received their entire support from the public; some received only a partial assistance to make their own small resources stretch out.

20,000,000 at Relief Peak

But at the peak of federal unemployment relief from January to April, 1935, there were more than 20,000,000 individuals and members of families receiving assistance from the Government, or approximately 17 per cent of the population. Computing by the rates of turnover reported by FERA and WPA, 5,000,000 or 9,000,000 other persons must have been on the rolls at some time before or since. This makes an aggregate of more than 23 per cent of the population. Besides, there are hundreds of thousands who have been helped by private philanthropic agencies.

Keeping this in view, and that the federal, state and local governments together distributed during 1933, '34 and '35 more than $4,000,000,000 in unemployment assistance and have appropriated more than $6,000,000,000 in addition for employment in the Works Progress Administration, CWA, and CCC, what do you gather has been the effect on these neighbors of yours of receiving aid from that public treasury?

Crux of the Situation

That, be it submitted, is the crux of the relief question. There are other aspects of it—such as whether relief has been abused for political purposes; whether the payments have been too much or too little for a minimum subsistence; whether administration has been efficient or overhead too high; whether the cost has delayed instead of hastened private re-employment, and whether the responsibility should be turned back to local communities or even private agencies.

But fundamentally, the expenditure for relief has been a public investment in tiding people over an economic slump and attempting to preserve their skills, their strength, their morale and in some instances to rehabilitate them so that they may again be useful and self-respecting members of society with a place in its productive scheme.

Some Pertinent Questions

Has it succeeded in this? Has it accomplished its purpose? Has it conserved these human values or has it weakened an enervated them or has it in some instances even improved them? What do the American people have for their money? That, it would seem, is the essential question; and in fact, most of the others in some way or another head up into it.

You'll find cases on both sides—all sides—one might say.

Here is the WPA office's record—rather prosaic but for that reason probably the more typical—of two men who had worked 14 years in the railroad shops in Baltimore.

Sam Fuller, which, of course, isn't his real name, was a boilermaker, and John Stubb painted passenger coaches.

Here's What They Did

Early in the depression there ceased to be work for them. Each scrimped along on his savings and tried to find work, but at length they had to ask relief to tide them and their families over. Last winter Sam got a laborer's job with WPA at $49.50 a month and John was placed on a project where he could put his hand in at painting and earn $72 a month.

A little while ago the railroad company took on men and Sam is back in the shops as a boilermaker and John is again painting passenger coaches, each at $140 a month.

But there are stories of a different stripe told in Baltimore. Among several hundred cases challenged as to worthiness by the Maryland State Survey Commission on Relief, one is set forth in a case worker's filed report along these lines:

Somebody Owed Him a Living

A family with four children had been helped by various private agencies at times since 1921. The man was described as unco-operative, mentally dishonest and cruel to his family. During 1934 and 1935 he got

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Exports of U. S. Top 1935 Imports By $236,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Once a year Uncle Sam goes over his foreign accounts.

The amiable gentleman with the chin whiskers checks the cash ledgers to see how his balance stands with his friend and relative John Bull; his Canadian and Mexican neighbors; that nice Marianne, the French lady; with Herr Schmidt, the German, and all the other countries and peoples of the world.

It is one of the most remarkable balance sheets put together. It comes once a year with a supplementary report every six months. Technically it is called "the balance of international payments of the United States in 1935." Actually it is just an account book.

Money Spent Abroad

It shows how much money the world has invested in American business concerns ($5,000,000,000); and how much Americans invested abroad ($12,630,000,000); it shows outgo and income of exports and imports; it shows what American tourists spent abroad last year, and where they spent it; it shows how charitable gifts went abroad and played their part in the balance of trade, along with immigrant remittances; it shows how Uncle Sam's exports to his two best customers, John Bull and Miss Canada jumped ahead last year (13.2 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively), while shipments to the

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17,000,000-Year Weather Chart

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—A rock calendar which goes back 17,000,000 years and shows the annual changes in weather in that long-ago time is described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by W. H. Bradley of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

This calendar was found in studying the rocks of the Green River district in the State of Washington.

It is made of rocks formed of thin layers ranging from less than the thickness of a sheet of paper to nearly half an inch.

Each layer, Mr. Bradley reports, tells the story of the weather for a year. Each one was originally a layer of mud, washed into a lake by the season's rains, its thickness probably affected by erosion, drought and storms.

The layers show clearly, he says, the sun-spot cycles of the Miocene period, 17,000,000 years ago. The cycles reveal themselves in an 11-year fluctuation in amount of rainfall.

Plentiful rains brought down more silt to the year's layer, and the layers of the rainy years are thickened corresponding to rainfall.

Succeeding deposits in time pressed the lower ones into rock. These layers today correspond with similar variations in tree rings and in glacial deposits, which have been used similarly to trace the climatic changes for a few thousand years in recent time.

Mr. Bradley finds in addition to the sun-spot weather cycle evidence of a 21,000-year cycle of weather changes.

Drive on Bushy Beards Opened by Soviet Chiefs

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Russia—traditional home of bushy whiskers—is going to the barber shop.

More than 700 new tonsorial parlors are to be opened this year with a total of 2860 chairs, the council of the people's commissars announced yesterday.

Another 1400 shops with 5600 chairs will go into operation next year. To shave off the whiskers, 4900 barbers are in training now and another 10,000 will enter barber colleges in 1937.

To keep pace with the men, schools for beauty attendants for women are to be opened in conjunction with the colleges.

The shops will be on a self-supporting basis and profits from the shaves and haircuts will go back into the establishments.

Hull Warns Americans Out of Spain Immediately

Accord Near on Paris Plan for Hands-Off Policy by Powers

Duce May Insist On Bid to Reich

French Opinion Divided on Supplying Arms to Madrid's Forces

MADRID, Aug. 3 (AP)—Immediate evacuation of all Americans desiring to leave Madrid in order to take advantage of the one railroad line open to Valencia, seacoast town, was suggested by the American Embassy officials tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Americans were warned in so many words to get out of Spain before it is too late, by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference today.

The Secretary of State clearly indicated his concern for the safety of Americans still left in Spain who have had the opportunity of being evacuated without availing themselves of it.

Can Give Help Now

Mr. Hull gave no indication of whether the United States Government anticipates more critical sanguinary conditions in the civil war now underway. But he made plain that he felt Americans should leave the country while it was still possible for the United States Government to furnish them means to do so.

Most observers have already concluded that the Spanish fighting is likely to be protracted. With brother armed against brother, the pacification of the country, even after the conclusion of direct hostilities, is likely to be prolonged and conducted with the bitterness characteristic of earlier fighting and of religious and economic fanaticism now evident in many incidents.

In Their Own Hands

The Secretary today practically passed the responsibility for the safety of Americans who refuse to leave Spain to their own hands. He said the American Government had undertaken from the first to give nationals an opportunity to evacuate Spain and had emphasized the dangers of remaining there.

Many Americans, he said, including the families of most diplomatic and consular representatives had been evacuated. To those electing to remain in the country, he warned that if the situation continues to grow worse it may not be possible for this Government to furnish facilities for evacuation.

Mr. Hull pointed out that developments may make it impossible for Americans to reach coastal cities where they can be removed from the country.

Warships Standing By

He said the Government will continue to endeavor to furnish all facilities possible for the evacuation of American nationals and indicated the battleship Oklahoma, the cruiser Quincy, and the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga probably will remain in Spanish waters until the threat to Americans ends.

Accord Believed Near On French Plan For Hands-Off in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 3—Confidence is expressed today in French official circles that France's pressing appeal to the principal governments interested for the rapid adoption and rigid observance of an agreement of nonintervention in "Spain" will be quickly accepted by both Britain and Italy.

London's favorable response is expected immediately, and although Rome's answer may be slower in coming and is expected to be hedged about with agreement is hopefully envisaged.

Divided on Arms Export

If, as official reports from Italy indicate, Premier Benito Mussolini insists on Germany joining the negotiations from the start, the French Government will raise no objection, although France's idea was to begin with the three Mediterranean powers most closely concerned and then approach other interested powers, including Soviet Rusia.

Meanwhile, however, not only French public opinion, but the French Cabinet itself, appears to be sharply divided on the issue of supplying arms to the Spanish Government.

Rebels Obtaining Supplies

Marx Dormoy, Undersecretary of State at the Premier's office, declared yesterday: "France does not want to interfere in Spain but we have taken into consideration the unquestionable fact that the rebels are receiving assistance and supplies from outside.

The French Government therefore has the right to use in favor of

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A.F. of L. Trial of Lewis and 12 Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Charges of "open, flagrant, defiant insurrection" were made here today against trade unions promoting policies contrary to the American Federation of Labor at the opening of organized labor's first trial of its kind.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis, was also accused of being a "dual organization," or rival to the parent federation.

The case against the industrial union movement, as represented by the CIO with its campaigns to organize the steel, rubber and automobile industries, was brought before the executive council of the A. F. of L. by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L.'s metal trades department.

Ingratitude Is Charged

"The Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated international unions are charged with ingratitude and disregard for the basic principles upon which our trade union movement is erected; the Democratic principle of abiding by the decision of the majority constitutionally expressed," Mr. Frey told the council.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated international unions are charged with challenging the authority of the American Federation of Labor and its executive council, and setting itself up as superior to the decisions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and the authority of its executive council between the annual conventions.

Alleges Great Confusion

"The Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated international unions are charged with attacking the authority of the American Federation of Labor and of contemptuous disregard for the principle of majority rule—the sound, safe, and necessary principle to maintain voluntary organization, which these international unions themselves apply to the conduct, discipline and administration of their respective organizations."

The labor prosecutor also declared that since the formation of the CIO "confusion and division" had been created within the trade union movement represented by the A. F. of L., and that the organizing campaigns of international unions had been seriously interfered with.

Promises Voluminous Evidence

To prove his charges Mr. Frey said he would present voluminous records from documents of the CIO, etc.

Prior to Mr. Frye's initial statement, Henry Ohl, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, presented a compromise plan unanimously adopted at its recent convention.

In recital of his views, after emerging from the council room, Mr. Ohl said that he did not think the A. F. of L. policies were adequate in the new industrial situation. He added that he also did not think the CIO could do the job.

Says A. F. of L. Must Lead

He felt that the C. I. O. should ultimately step aside, because after all the C. I. O. was an organization usurping the powers of the A. F. of L. He said that the controversy would make a split among the workers in Wisconsin certain unless some plan was adopted leaving the functions of the A. F. of L. to the A. F. of L. and also giving latitude in the form of union organization beyond that now realizable under the A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., later commented that while the plan did not call for it, Mr. Ohl interpreted the Wisconsin solution to require the dissolution of the C. I. O.

Mr. Frey characterized Mr. Ohl's argument as fully as damaging as any he could make himself. "He admitted that two organizations could not exist in the same jurisdiction," commented Mr. Frey. "He brought on the Wisconsin declaration and then scrapped it. He could not have been a better witness for the prosecution."

No Defendants Appeared

None of the unions haled to trial appeared, according to their decision.

Indications that one of the most influential unions regarded as a member of the CIO was not, in fact, affiliated with it, and also that a minor union was not officially a part of the CIO was given by Mr. Green. He said that Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, in writing that he could come to the trial, stipulated very carefully that the International Typographical Union was not affiliated in any way with the CIO. Mr. Howard stated that he was acting only as an individual in participating in the CIO, Mr. Green reported.

The Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' Union also is not affiliated with the CIO, according to a communication from one of its officials, Mr. Green said. Only its millinery department has joined the CIO.

Hope for a settlement by negotiation is not as bright as prior to the meeting of the executive council, which originally began on July 8, Mr. Green observed, attributing the decline in prospects for unity to the nonappearance of the C. I. O. unions and officials at their trial.

The setting of the trial is this:

The defendants—12 trade unions and their presidents, including certain of the most important labor unions and officials in America. Membership of these unions is reported as more than 1,000,000 or a third of the total in the A. F. of L.

The prosecutor—John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., representing between 550,000 and 600,000 trade unionists in 17 organizations.

The charges—Insubordination and rebellion, evidenced by forming a rival organization within the A. F. of L. and promoting policies contrary to the will of the majority as expressed in the last A. F. of L. convention.

Defendants Refuse to Appear

The argument for the defense—unvoiced at the trial because the accused unions unanimously resolved to absent themselves. However, as they have formally stated in a letter to their court, they contend that they have violated no provision of the constitution of the A. F. of L., that their trial lacks authority, and that they are only pushing a policy directed by A. F. of L. conventions but neglected by its executive council.

The Penalty—Suspension from the A. F. of L., which may develop into expulsion.

The Court—The executive council of the A. F. of L., its governing board between annual conventions. The council consists of 17 union presidents, headed by the president of the A. F. of L.

The "Supreme Court"—The next convention of the A. F. of L., meeting in Tampa, Fla., in November. Action of the council will have to be ratified by the convention.

Two Thirds Vote Necessary

Participation in the convention—If the dozen unions are suspended, the next step of the council will be to disbar them from the coming convention. A two-thirds vote will be required to endorse suspension. The 12 unions have more than the third needed to block such approval. Refusal to seat them would give the council, which already has the majority, an easy two thirds.

If the two groups do not get together, the probable finish of the controversy will be two big labor federations, competing with each other for member unions and for influence, one emphasizing industrial unionism, embracing all workers in a given industry, the other more devoted to unions of the skilled crafts.

The industrial union issue, which is embodied in the alliance of the 12 unions in their committee for industrial organization, led by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, does not figure in the charges presented today by Mr. Frey.

Differ on Nature of Charges

Any group of unions is entitled to pursue whatever program it desires, but cannot do so within the organization to the point of disrupting it, Mr. Frey holds.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. insists that the question of industrial unionism is the fundamental cause of divergence.

Late efforts to bring the factions together by compromise or by plea have apparently aroused scant enthusiasm in either camp. A proposal from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor outlining a formula of concessions is discounted among the principals as an eleventh-hour impossibility.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has offered a plan of compromise which is given more consideration than the Wisconsin idea but has not yet served as a bridge. Three clergymen representing religious groups interested in the labor movement united at the week end in a joint appeal for harmony.

Division, however, has deepened in the past month. Dissension came to focus at the convention of the A. F. of L. of last fall.

In November the C. I. O. organized. In January Mr. Frey asked the executive council to call on the C. I. O. to dissolve or else move for suspension of the unions comprising it.

After three months' delay, a committee presented the request for dissolution. The C. I. O. embarked on organizing endeavors in the rubber, automobile and steel industries. On July 8 the executive council met here to take action. Under pressure not to suspend, the council decided to perfect its legal procedure and recessed until today.

Unions on trial include the United Mine Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Typographical Union, United Textile Workers, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the unions of automobile, rubber, flat glass, cap and millinery, and oil field, gas well and refinery workers, as well as the metal mine, mill and smelter workers.

Capital of 2s. 6d. Starts London Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

NOT long ago a Londoner was out of work and all that he could muster was 5d. and a Labor Exchange card making him eligible for the dole—now he has a shop.

This shopkeeper's story of enterprise came out in court here at Highgate.

"I went to an estate agent with 5d. in my pocket," he stated in the witness box, "and obtained the tenancy of a shop. I paid 2s. 6d. deposit out of my Labor Exchange money.

"I opened the shop with stock from a dealer whom I pay as I sell. I have been open five weeks and I think the business is going to be a success."

Possibility of Strike In the Steel Industry This Year Appears Dim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3 — If a national steel strike is in the making, it is not likely to come this year and may not arrive until next summer, as indicated by plans of the drive to organize the workers in the steel industry.

No labor campaign to unionize a great industry has ever been designed with such method and longtime schedule, according to operators of the movement. They grant that the $500,000 appropriated by supporting unions will run short, because the program will cost more.

Although the organizing work may last a year, its most advantageous period may be found between now and election time.

Much Hangs on Election

The Roosevelt Administration is regarded in the union as friendly and to an extent co-operative with the organizing endeavor. Should a Republican Administration be elected next November, the change might affect the entire industrial union plans of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

A Republican victory would deprive Mr. Lewis of the prestige he now enjoys in the White House. Should a Republican Administration take a hands-off policy, the union and the industry would continue to wrestle out their problem. However, should Republicans, if elected, adopt as unfriendly a stand as the Democratic Administration has been friendly, it is forecast in labor circles here that the steel drive might be checked and possibly halted.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee has divided the steel-producing regions into three districts, northeastern, middle western, and southern, and subdivided these general zones into the direction of some 30 local offices.

Contracts are being signed for time on radio stations at significant points. A speakers' bureau to supply addresses to the general public is in consideration. A fortnightly periodical, entitled Steel Labor, addressed to steel workers, began publication here last week. Tactics of the SWOC include reaching employees at their homes through confidential visits of organizers, continuing the mass meetings now being held weekly in steel communities, and carrying the union drive within mill gates through sympathetic workers.

While none of these efforts is unusual, the SWOC purposes something more unique in its political attack. It plans to attempt to elect city, county and congressional candidates favorable to its aims.

Local Control Important

Control of local offices is often important in a labor situation. The SWOC reports some refusals of authorities to allow it to hold planned meetings, as well as the existence of ordinances in certain cities preventing the distribution of labor literature on the streets.

Union leaders reiterate their disavowal of the wish for a strike. They hope to organize so strongly as to win acceptance, without a strike, of their basic demands for recognition of the union and for joint negotiations on wages, hours, and working conditions.

On the opposite front of the conflict, the steel companies analyze labor union policy as a campaign of attrition. Officials emphatically say they will not supinely look on, but will strengthen their sources of resistance.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Charles E. Coughlin and Representative William Lemke, is already barking briskly.

Mr. Coughlin in a New Bedford speech charges President Roosevelt with ignorance, grants him good intentions, and promises to oust him. He winds up by stating that he isn't indorsing Representative Lemke, but that he is supporting Representative Lemke because Lemke indorsed the National Union for Social Justice.

Mr. Lemke, dispensing with shy understatement, declares one term would be enough for him. He promised to do the job so well that anyone could do it after him.

In a more pastel manner, President Roosevelt calls James A. Farley into conference to map an early campaign start. Governor Landon sticks to Topeka and lets visitors come to him.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club, says he will run for Governor of New York, if by so doing he can further Landon's chances of capturing that State's vital 46 electoral votes.

Norman Thomas, with dingdong persistence asks the President the same question he has been asking him for the last three years, namely —"What is the President's stand on efforts to organize the sharecroppers of the South?" Mr. Thomas, the grand inquisitor of the campaign, has already elicited an answer from Governor Landon to a question asking for the Republican Party's labor views.

Labor—Green and Lewis Tilt

American organized labor experiences one of its most momentous days. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, great Rightest of the labor movement, confronts John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, great Leftist of the labor movement. Their meeting is that of accused and accuser, as Mr. Lewis goes on trial for fomenting rebellion by his industrial union campaign.

Mr. Lewis is charged with rebellion, with leading 12 trade unions down a path outlawed by the last federation convention—that path is industrial unionization. The judges will be the executive council of the federation; the prosecutor, John P. Frey. Conviction on the charges may mean the expulsion of Mr. Lewis and his industrial unions, 1,000,000 members strong.

Broadly at stake is the immediate future of the American organized labor movement—will it divide against itself?—will it dissipate its strength in internecine strife?—will conservative craft-union practices or liberal industrial union practices govern American labor's career? Today starts the answers on their way.

Egypt—In Accord With Britain on Sudan

Great Britain appears to have capitalized recent Egyptian unrest into heartening co-operation. That part of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty that deals with the Sudan is successfully negotiated. Under its terms (not officially divulged) it is understood that Egypt acquires right to send a limited number of its nationals into the Sudan as well as its soldiers. British taboos against Egypt in the Sudan have made many prior efforts at understanding barren. Britain, its Empire holdings in jeopardy before rising dictatorships, has made lavish use of conciliation to buckle its Empire together. In the meantime, the flaming forges of Britain's armament factories prepare the sword to go with the buckler of solid understandings.

Spain—Hitch in Powers' Neutrality Plan

The outcome of Spain's civil war still obscure, France exerts all possible diplomatic pressure to keep the conflict from crossing the Pyrenees. Lest intervention by Germany, Italy or any other nation strew the flame over all Europe, the French Government calls for strictest neutrality from Britain and Italy. Britain receives the plea well. Rome shows a disposition to include Germany, thereby threatening a delay before territory adjacent to Spain can be watered down with neutrality pledges. Meantime the sparks fly.

Actual progress of civil war in Spain is vaguely reported. Most accounts come from rebels. Government censorship continues to make an adequate picture of fighting impossible.

Rebel sources depict rebel armies advancing in both South and North. Government forces are said to have been thrown back in sections of the Guadarrama Mountains, north of Madrid. The mills of Mars ground such news as this: Three cities, Valladolid, Segovia and Palma, are fired by loyalist bombing planes . . . two rebel munition trains are bombed . . . the Government commandeers all utilities and property useful in the defense of the democratically established regime.

Balloons Drifting To Northeast in Race

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP)—Borne by moderate to fresh winds, the Goodyear X and the Great Lakes Exposition, 35,000 cubic feet ballons, were drifting northeastward today after a nocturnal take-off from Municipal Stadium.

The match race between the two bags which led the national balloon race a month ago is for distance during a 15-hour period ending late today.

An unidentified ballon was sighted at Warren, Penna., near the Pennsylvania-New York border, this morning, traveling northeast at about 4500 feet.

An hour later a balloon, also unidentified, was sighted at Olean, N. Y.

Ralph Mize, head of the Cleveland Weather Bureau, said prevailing winds are from the southwest and south, and that the racing balloons might be traveling in the general direction of the Canadian Province of Ontario.

'Half-Dime' Found

A silver "half-dime," minted 10 years before the Civil War, was found by Will Walchar of Weimar, Texas, while plowing.

Bakers Lead Jobs Rise With Pay Rolls Also Up

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The baker claimed first place today in industry's re-employment march.

He was supplyng jobs to 16 per cent more persons than in 1926, while business as a whole was employing 14 per cent less, Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, asserted.

The baker's pay roll was likewise increasing, Mr. Stude said. Compared with 1926, he said the figures were: Baking industry 100.6 per cent; food industry, 96 per cent; all industries, 79 per cent.

U. S. Trade Balance Set At $236,000,000 in 1935

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese gentleman at the other end of the world declined 44 per cent.

It shows, too, that Uncle Sam increased his purchases tremendously from his best customers (United Kingdom 34.6 per cent; Canada 23.6 per cent; Japan 28.2 per cent). Uncle Sam noted that imports from China jumped 46 per cent, at he same time that exports fell off 44 per cent. "That boy Franklin certainly is playing hob with his Chinese silver policy!" he was heard to remark.

Tariff Barriers

All these things, and more, the annual international balance sheet discloses, and it is out for publication today.

The balance sheet shows that Uncle Sam is selling more goods abroad than he buys, and that he is getting a larger sum from his foreign customers on money he has lent them or invested abroad.

In the balance between exports and imports of merchandise, the latest report for the fiscal year 1935 just closed shows a net credit to the United States of $236,000,000, as against a net credit of $478,000,000 last year.

Trade Gap Closing

For a number of years this gap between exports and imports has been growing smaller, with all sorts of international implications involved, chief of which seems to be that foreign countries won't buy from the United States unless the United States buys from them.

This matter seems even more important in the big credit which the balance sheet shows in interest and dividends coming to Americans from money loaned or invested abroad. A year ago this return was $367,000,000; this year it has increased to $375,000,000.

The matter is not discussed in the Government's report, but economists wonder how the world is going to repay its debts to the United States if insuperable tariff barriers are put in the way. It is part of Cordell Hull's policy to make mutual tariff concessions that will facilitate international trade. At one point today's report states:

"The modification of trade restrictions in some foreign countries, and the stimulus given to our export trade with certain others as a result of reciprocal trade agreements, also exerted a favorable influence."

Puting it as a whole, United States merchandise exports of $2,283,000,000 in 1935 represented a total value 7 per cent in excess of 1934.

Imports Up 24 Per Cent

Imports reached $2,047,000,000 in value, or 24 per cent more than in 1934.

The American tourist, the balance sheet reveals, is helping to keep world trade a two-way affair. Foreign tourists spent $117,000,000 in the United States last year, but Americans spent $409,000,000 abroad, a debit balance of $292,000,000.

Half of America's tourist expenditures were made in border countries—Canada got $192,000,000 (visiting Canadians spent about $63,000,000), Mexico about $34,000,000 (visiting Mexicans spent about $5,000,000).

America's tourist expenditures in 1935 are another sign of reviving prosperity. Giving the figure in millions, here are the estimated expenditures for a number of years:

1928	$715
1929	821
1930	742
1931	568
1932	446
1933	379
1934	331
1935	409

Expenses Analyzed

The Commerce Department has done a remarkable job in breaking down the expenditures of the average first, cabin, second, tourist and third-class passengers on their European trips, and figuring out which country they visit, how much they spend, and how long they stop.

For example, a first-class American passenger averages $1261 expenses all told, putting $514 into his ship expenses, and $747 on shore, while a third-class passenger averages only $406, of which $196 goes to the ship and $220 on shore. The third-class passenger, oddly enough, stays a little longer when he gets there, 57 days, as against 41 for the first-class passenger, but he works on a shoestring of only $3.86 a day, while Mr. First Class spends $18.22 a day.

$200,000 Rural Power Loan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The loan of $200,000 for an electrification project in Franklin and Hampshire Counties in Massachusetts.

The loan was made to the Franklin County Electric Co-operative in Greenville. It will be used to build 180 miles of lines to serve 583 farm customers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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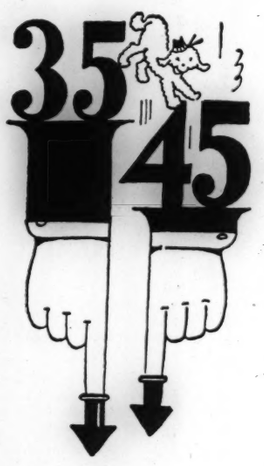

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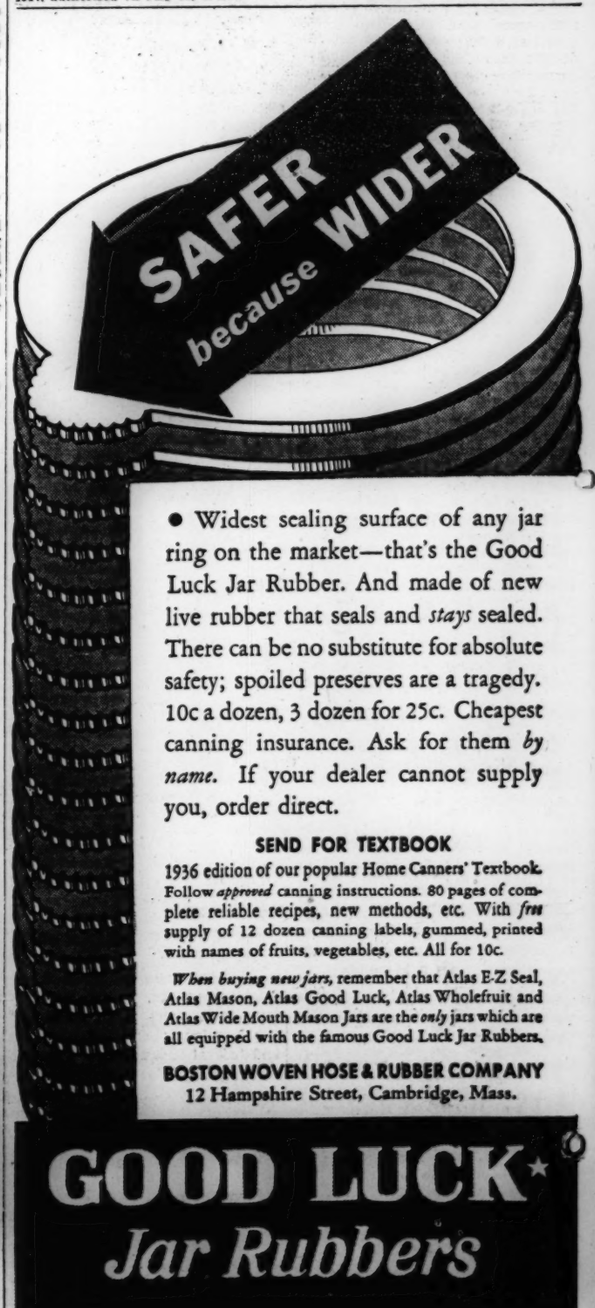

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Industry in Mexico Thrives Despite Labor Controversy; Strong-man Reform Stays Aim

This is the third of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico. In today's article the writer describes the demand by Monterrey labor for better wages and the train trip from Monterrey to Mexico City. Subsequent articles will appear in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from time to time.*

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 3—As Gaul, in Caesar's time, was divided into three parts, so is Mexico today—North, Central Plateau and South—each having its folk peculiarities and its individual terrain of an impressiveness so cosmic that it is patent to any observer who travels from the United States frontier southward or from the South northward. This was strongly emphasized in Monterrey, city of the "King's Mountain," where we arrived the morning after leaving the border at Laredo.

Monterrey is a place of sun-steeped houses with light horse-drawn carts running the streets, and vivid serapes over the shoulders of swarthy people. It is an ancient union of architecture and landscape that holds little hint for the newcomer of the industrial labor that has made it the "Pittsburgh of Mexico" and third largest city in the Republic. It has smoking stacks that announce over the level miles its 262 factories, a $155,000,000 capital investment and a teeming production schedule that makes some of the mills work three shifts.

Employers Resist Cárdenas

This city beyond the limitless reaches of mesquite scrub and cordillera, where all in nature is on the grand scale and all in human living on that of the irreducible material minimum, was the scene last February of an employer demonstration, rare in the history of capital-labor relations. Closing the factories for two days, the employer interests staged a protest parade against the communistic tendencies they alleged the Government was fostering among the workers, and in this demonstration they showed unmistakably that they were against the Mexico City regime.

Their stand, therefore, inevitably made for debate between worker and employer; and talk of independent and company unions, so current north of the Rio Grande today, became the preponderant topic under the great shoulder of the Sierra Madres, in terms of "Red Syndicate" and "White Syndicate," respectively.

Government Yardstick

The spokesman for the Monterrey Camera de Commercio voiced owner opinion as follows:

"We are not against the policy of the Government for betterment of the people," he said, speaking of the fight for the four-peso minimum wage. "But employers instituted labor betterments in the Monterrey factories as long ago as 1907, when the steel-rolling mills established an eight-hour day.

"The problem is to bring about the betterment of the collective masses of Mexicans and still permit industry and the middle-class to carry on. The whole trouble is the desire of the Government to control the national economy; to apply a general yardstick when the situation in Monterrey is not general, but exceptional."

Response Stills Objections

Further down the street an American who had been in Mexico for a long time shrugged his shoulders when I asked him about the minimum wage issue.

"What difference does it make if they have to pay the workers four pesos a day?" he asked, sitting back in his chair. "That's about $1.60. They say the Mexican would use it up in foolishness. I say maybe they would for the first week or so, but they would soon see what it was for.

"Meanwhile, business is good; most of the factories are running full time and some of them three shifts. The Rotarians stopped holding meetings after Cárdenas came down here in February and decided the situation in favor of the workers. He told them if they wanted to close down the factories the Government would be only too glad to take them over. Well, that was the last thing they did want. To date, they have not resumed the meetings, which gives the gesture about as much point as the petulance of children who break up their toys when they can't have their way; it doesn't get them their way."

On the Train Again

After Monterrey, the travel throng was more mixed than that which had peopled the train on the way there. Chief among the characters aboard were a revolutionary leader—one of the innumerables since the 30-year dictator peace of Porfirio Diaz ended in 1911 and for whom the little river at the border has been a convenient jumping place to safety when things went wrong with their projected coups d'état. Another was the bland, affable and well-dressed Mexican of the politician class. His amiable manner charmed all the American women; and his wife, whose jewels were no less brilliant than her eyes, spoke English and recited the list of her town and country places. Still another passenger was a rising young Mexican business man, official of one of the important American-controlled industries in Mexico City.

At a Small Station

"No country has so much 'boloney' written about it as Mexico," the revolutionist said. "Believe me, it needs just one thing—a leader, a strong man whom the people can follow. That's what they want."

When the train stopped at a little station, brown children came running through the mesquite, clutching their serapes, their sombreros flapping and little plumes of dust after their feet, and stood there, fixing the passengers with round, ardent eyes and making little give-me gestures.

"They should be ashamed to beg," the revolutionist scolded them. But as the train sped onward a moment later, he said: "I would give my life for a chance to help them."

"How do you think that could be done?"

His eyes flashed as though the query brought to his thought the tramp of soldados triumphant.

Theorizing

"The first thing would be to put everyone to work," he said. "That's the important thing. Look out there; the hacienda deserted and in ruins, the people living like animals. There is the proof that they need direction. The next thing is education—schools and teachers who are fitted to teach, and salaries for them. Then there must be roads to make accessible parts of the country we cannot reach today. And with that goes land reclamation. There is plenty of land, you can see—and it is good land, that can be worked."

The young Mexican business man made an observation in his gentle English:

"The thing is to understand," he said. "In this country today business does not know what is going to happen next, what new decree will be forced. Now, in our plant we have always picked our experts by hand, chosen only where the best could be found in the United States, Germany, France. We can no lnger do that. Under the law our experts must be Mexicans, and we are permitted only 10 per cent of foreign help. Only those foreign technicians are eligible who can do what the Mexican is as yet untrained to do, and they may remain only until the Mexican has learned."

Jubilation

It was dusk when the train pulled into the station of San Luis Potosi, and a great crowd waited, for the politician and his party with their fine luggage were getting off. Peons, ragged and dusty under their sombreros, and women and children came in hundreds, while the spruced-up soldados looked on. They opened their throats with "vivas" for the great man, and the band played.

As the wheels of the train clicked south again, night spread over the sky, and only a single high-placed light of San Luis Potosi gleamed after us through the dark.

In the morning, it was the Valley of Mexico, limitlessly blue and golden in the sun; and the City of Mexico, laid on the ruins of the Aztec metropolis, Tenochtitlán.

Great Lakes Fair Visitors Attend Monitor Pavilion

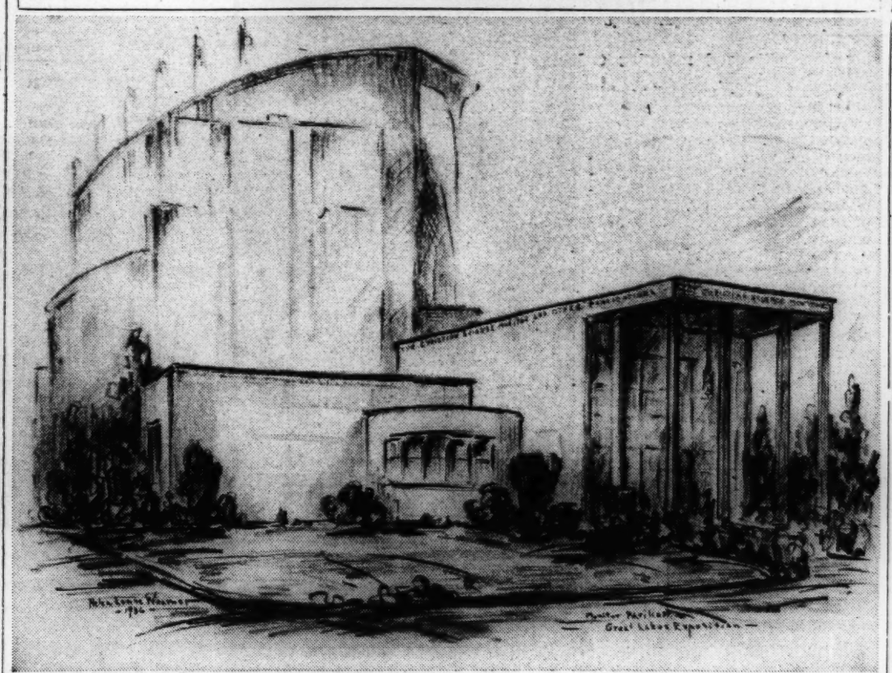
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Widely appreciated by visitors to the Great Lakes Exposition is the quiet interlude offered by The Christian Science Monitor pavilion. It is like an observatory of the world where one can become acquainted with the far-flung contacts maintained by the Monitor through its news and advertising services as these activities are graphically depicted on display boards.

Leading off the reception room is an alcove for conversation and for telephoning, and a larger room where the works of Mary Baker Eddy and other Christian Science publications are available. The hospitality of the building begins on its deep porch, with its inviting settees in the shade. Here many people pause for rest, often becoming interested in the building and going inside, where, on warm days, a cooling system and comfortable chairs prove agreeable accompaniments to the general display.

The Monitor pavilion, because of its pivotal location at the beginning of the main exposition grounds, is among the first group of buildings mentioned by the conductors on the buses which traverse the grounds. Each bus passes the pavilion three times in its circuit to give passengers close-ups of the large tract given over to the historical transportation pageant, "The Parade of the Years," the Globe Theater where Shakespeare's plays are performed in shortened versions; the Streets of the World; the water front with its great steamers and its aquatic carnivals; the Horticultural Building; the Hall of Progress; Automobile Building; Romance of Iron and Steel; outdoor orchestral shell and auditorium, and Radioland, to mention a few of the scores of attractions.

It Shows the World in Review



Drawing by Helen Louise Woerner

The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio

Colorful Fabrics For Men Seen At Toronto Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Fashions in men's clothing go in cycles of about 30 years, and the next drastic change may be expected about 1940, according to H. E. Resseguie of New York, who addressed the recent convention here of the International Association of Clothing Designers. He spoke of the quickened interest of the consumer in men's styles and how this may be expected to affect the men's clothing industry.

Although men adopt styles more slowly than women, they have become definitely interested in style, he continued. Increased space in daily newspapers devoted to style trends in men's clothing have provided the industry with more than $1,000,000,000 worth of free advertising. More than 120 newspapers are carrying weekly, if not daily, style features in men's fashions, with a reading population estimated at 30,000,000. Should this present attitude be maintained, he believed that the cycle of men's styles, which at present revolves about every six or seven years, would be greatly speeded up. He pointed out that the universal interest in women's fashions through trade papers, magazines and newspapers has reduced the cycle to six months.

A greater swing from the staple and somber trend of the depression era to the colorful fabrics of better times was predicted by Henry C. Pilla, New York, president of the association.

Indications at the style show in connection with this fifty-third annual convention pointed to more single-breasted models, with two buttons, in spite of the forecast of a rise in three-button styles. The naturally balanced, comfortable coat is apparently gaining in popularity. The somewhat revolutionary color and trend in men's clothing was given further impetus.

Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the scene of the next semi-annual convention next January, it was announced.

New York to Train Vocational Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Plans for introduction of a new program of teacher-in-training for the New York City school system were proceeding today with assurance that organized labor would not oppose the attempt to reorganize vocation, industrial and continuation schools.

Proposed by the Board of Superintendents, the teacher-in-training work is designed to assist in the training of an adequate staff of shop teachers to meet the needs of trade schools, for which there is said to be a shortage of trained instructors.

Teachers-in-training would spend three hours in teaching work and the remaining three hours in training programs prescribed by the State Department of Education.

Should the plan be adopted by the Board of Education, 50 new positions would be created in the school system—25 for men and 25 for women. The compensation suggested is $4.50 a day and the work would begin on Sept. 1, according to William E. Grady, assistant superintendent.

Jersey Job Placement Gains 250 P. C. for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3—A 250 per cent increase during the fiscal year ending June 30 in the number of placements by the New Jersey State Employment Service, as compared with the preceeding 12-month period, was announced by Russell J. Eldridge, director of the service, Aug. 1. Total placements reported were 164,236, as against 47,236 for the previous year.

The increase was attributed to the assignment of 130,740 to federal relief projects. The report showed a heavy increase in private employment last month, during which a total of 4371 persons were listed as having been placed in jobs—more than during any single month in recent years.

3-Dimension Chess Tests Skill of College Savants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 3—When mathematicians are not devoting days and nights to calculations in figure and space, they obviously enjoy mental calisthenics. At least, this appears to be the case with members of the mathematics departments of Princeton University and the neighboring Institute of Advanced Study.

It was learned today that during the past academic year Princeton scientists in their leisure moments succeeded in converting the game of chess from an every-day intellectual diversion into a form of recreation in keeping with the complication sought by mathematicians.

Three-Dimensional Chess

In the common room of Fine Hall on the university campus, which has served as the center of study for both Princeton departments since 1933, chess has given way to three-dimensional chess, two types of cylindrical chess and an ancient Japanese game, "Go," resembling chess on a large scale.

Presenting many intricacies not to be found in its two-dimensional form, chess in three dimensions represents the culmination of the mathematicians' efforts. This complex game demands a system of eight boards superimposed in a box-like framework. With 512 cubical spaces replacing the customary 64 squares, the regular number of chessmen is employed, arranged on diagonally opposite edges of the cube.

More Moves Possible

Before the elusive three-dimensional king can be pinned in place, four or five hours is likely to elapse. While its devotees hold that maneuvering the pieces is easily mastered, the element of depth has brought about drastic revision of the various pieces' power. Instead of eight moves, the king has 26 possible moves. The queen can take any number of spaces vertically, horizontally, diagonally and what is known as "diagonally-diagonally" in the 45-degree plane.

Both types of cylindrical chess are less confusing in that the only equipment required consists of a chess board and a vivid imagination. In the first version, the sides of the board become nonexistent by picturing the sides of the plane rolled into the shape of a cylinder, allowing a piece to depart from one side of the square and to reappear on the opposite side.

All Edges Disregarded

Still retaining the imaginary cylindrical board, the Princeton men of figures then proceed to visualize a cylinder twisted into a ring, which produces "anchor ring" chess. Here all four edges are disregarded, for a chessman may plunge into space from either a side or back edge. To avoid the confusion of having pieces popping up, immediately in the midst of the enemy, it has been ruled that every piece on the board must move once toward the center of the plane surface before dropping off.

Visiting Japanese students and professors from Lehigh and Harvard were instrumental in persuading the Princeton group to take up "Go," an involved contest of skill originated by the Emperor Yao in 2350 B. C. Played almost entirely by professionals in Japan, "Go" presents a square board with its surface marked off into 400 small squares.

Both players control the movements of 400 stone counters and the object of the game is to surround the intersections of the two series of parallel lines forming the squares.

Wife of Borah Has to Read About Campaign

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 3 (AP)—Mrs. William E. Borah, extremely interested in her husband's political activity, admitted yesterday that she has to read the newspapers to find out what he is doing.

"He never talks politics with me," the good-humored matron, popularly known as "Little Borah," said smilingly. "I hint a little, but I don't get much from him. I have to buy a paper to learn what he's going to do next."

While her husband busies himself with a Republican primary campaign he hopes will take him back to the United States Senate for a sixth consecutive term, "Little Borah" takes care of the household's social life, both here and in Washington, and continues to devote much of her time to welfare work for orphans, cripples and the poor.

Idaho knows Mary Borah principally for her wit and democracy. Before she married the Senator 41 years ago, she was asked, while sitting in the office of her father, then Gov. William F. McConnell, "What are you doing today?"

"I'm writing extemporaneous speeches for the Governor," she replied. And that, friends say, still characterizes Mary Borah.

New Model Plane Unit Gives Chance For Older Young Men to Show Skill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Grown-up young men who look wistfully at their smaller brothers as the youngsters whittle away at model airplanes, and paste tiny transparent wings on fragile plane bodies, have at last come into their own.

They, too, can construct miniature airplanes with a purpose. For an "over-age unit" of model plane builders and mechanics, the first ever to be formed in this country, according to officials of the Akron Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association, has been organized.

The unit was started here recently by members of the women's society, which for several years has sponsored model plane building by boys under 21 in a big way.

"We had so many requests from the older young men, many of whom are unable to get work, and some of whom are still in college to form a chapter of our Junior N. A. A., that we finally decided to go ahead with organization," said Mrs. F. F. Dugan, president of the local women fliers' chapter.

"The idea is that these older boys, besides building more intricate and finer models of planes, can get into aeronautical research work in this way, and develop possibly into the aeronautical engineer of the future."

Mrs. Dugan added that the movement started here had been approved by the National Aeronautical Association and that other over-age units would be started immediately in other cities.

Mrs. W. E. Pardee, wife of an Akron judge, has been appointed national chairman of the Over-Age-Model Plane Builders of America. After the first meeting of organization the young men are to be allowed to conduct the meetings themselves and handle their work pretty much in their own way with advice whenever they need it from Mrs. Pardee and the national group. Lloyd Wellmer, aged 21, has been appointed president of the organization.

"From time to time we hope to get in nationally-known figures in the aviation world to speak to the boys, and we are making many of the well-known fliers honorary members and advisors of the group," said Mrs. Pardee.

County Taxes High

Thirty-eight per cent of Kansas counties increased tax levies this year for relief purposes.

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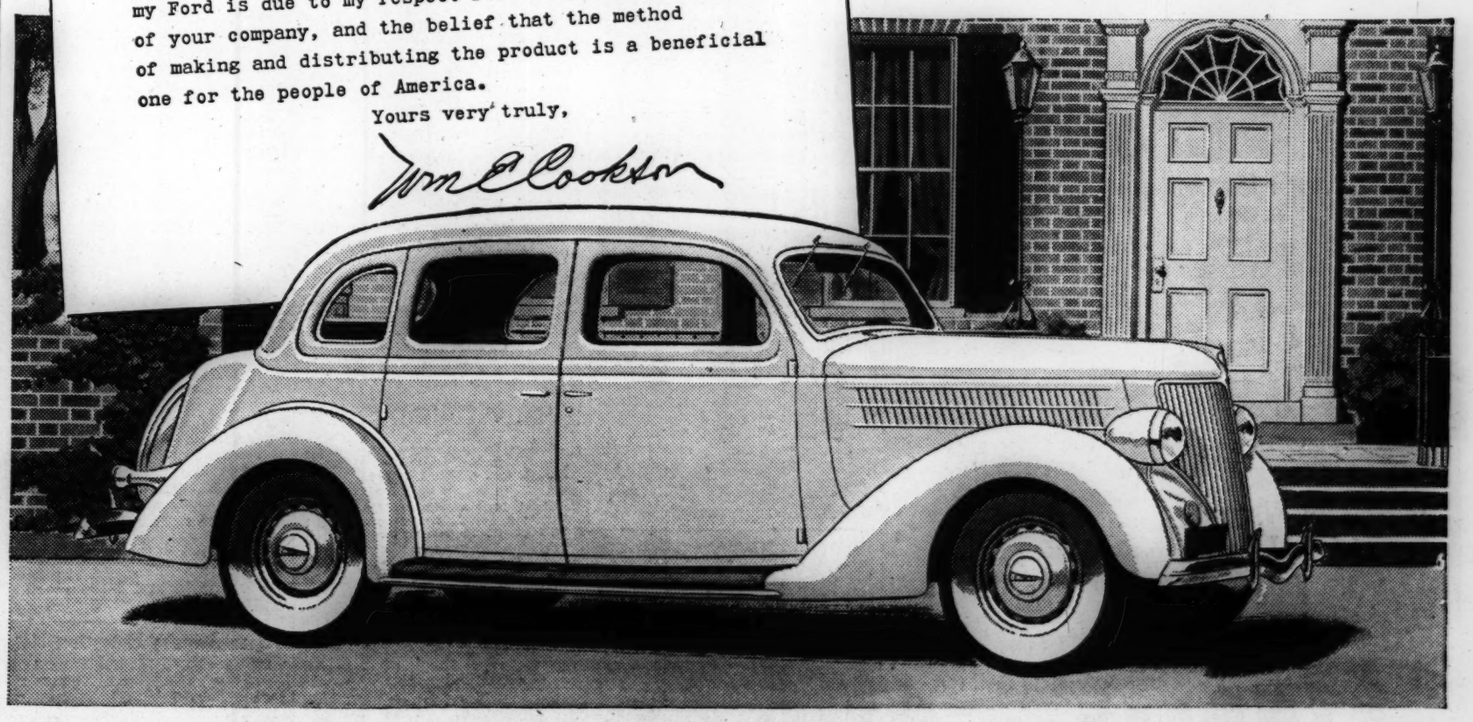

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Egypt's Demands in the Sudan Center on Nile Water Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. They also arranged for an extension of the irrigated area in the Gezira near Khartum—a proceeding which filled Egyptian cultivators with grave misgivings.

Change in Demands

During all the previous negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement since 1924, the Sudan has proved a serious stumbling block. In 1930, for instance, negotiations foundered on the claim of Nahas Pasha of Egypt's political ownership of the Sudan.

Since then, however, it has been realized that Egyptian peasants do not want to emigrate in large numbers to the Sudan. Moreover, it has been pointed out that if they did they would incur the hostility of the Sudanese. Consequently, Egyptian demands have concentrated more and more on assuring Egyptian rights in the Nile water.

Conservation of Water

The problem of the Nile is to hold up the excess water that flows out to sea during the summer flood season so that it can be used to irrigate the fields during the nine non-flood months of the year. To this end, a complicated system of barrages, reservoirs, dams, and canals has been built, partly in Egypt itself and partly in the Sudan. One new dam to serve the needs of Egypt is at present under construction in the Sudan at Jebel Aulia on the White Nile a few miles south of Khartoum.

Several additions are contemplated, including—as soon as political conditions in Ethiopia permit—a dam at the outlet of Lake Tana or at some other suitable point lower down the Blue Nile.

For many years to come there should be plenty of water both for the Sudan and Egypt. The chief problem is how to store it.

Egypt's King Witnesses British Fleet Movement; Public Regrets Sailing

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 3—Alexandria is missing the British Mediterranean Fleet which has gone to its permanent base at Malta after a 10-month stay here during the tension in the Mediterranean over the Italo-Ethiopian war. An imposing line of some 40 units, led by the flagship H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, steamed away.

To mark his country's appreciation of the British safeguard against possible aggression on Egypt's integrity, King Farouk accompanied the fleet to sea as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Dudley Pounds, witnessing the exercises which took place shortly after leaving Alexandria and returning to port the same day.

The harbor looks unusually empty after having contained so long the most powerful fleet which has ever visited Egypt. The city misses the men who with the sailor's proverbial liberality enriched a multitude of folk, from cinema proprietors to taxi drivers. The record of the fleet's behavior has been exemplary.

As to the future, it is likely that as a result of the impending Anglo-Egyptian Treaty British warships will be seen more frequently in Alexandria and Port Said than formerly, although probably neither port is likely to be treated as a naval base. Consequently, while European influence may diminish in Cairo, it will probably increase in Alexandria, making that city more than ever the commercial capital of Egypt.

New Liner to Equal Queen Mary in Size

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The new sister ship of the Queen Mary, now called "Number 552," will in all probability be little if any larger, Cunard White Star Line officials indicated here today. This sets at rest rumors that the new ship would be considerably larger.

A statement from the head office of the steamship line reads:

"The new ship will be approximately the same overall dimensions as the Queen Mary. It is not possible yet to say what the gross tonnage will be, but it is not likely to be very different from that of the Queen Mary. The new ship will probably be launched during the year 1938. Delivery would be expected early in the year 1940."

The Queen Mary has a gross tonnage of 80,773 and displacement of approximately 77,500 tons, the largest displacement of any ship afloat. The Normandie has 80,000 gross tons. The Queen Mary was designed with a cruising speed of about 28½ knots in order that the ship might be able to maintain a round-trip sailing every two weeks throughout the year.

Way is Prepared For 36,000 Songs To Return to Air

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The return of thousands of popular tunes banned from the broadcast channels last Jan. 1 is forecast in an announcement by E. C. Mills, general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers that Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., had applied for reinstatement.

Mr. Mills said the reinstatement application would be considered today by the society's board of directors and that "it is believed no obstacles will be placed in the way of re-affiliation."

Some 36,000 songs, it was estimated during the last seven months' dispute over copyrights, were affected by the withdrawals of the publishing houses of Witmark, Remick, Harms, New World and Victoria, all owned by the Music Publishers Holding Corporation, a Warner Brothers subsidiary.

Even today, it was said at the offices of major broacasting chains, there was no one certain exactly what tunes were banned. Some 200 suits were filed, however, asking approximately $2,000,000 for the playing of songs for which Warner Brothers claimed copyrights and which they said were used in broadcasts and at night clubs without the company's permission.

Women's Plaque Marks Pilgrimage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3—A bronze plaque commemorating "a pilgrimage of friendship" by a delegation representing the Associated Country Women of the World, and dedicated to the 100 and more years of peace along the Canadian-United States border, is now a part of the Peace Bridge which spans the Niagara River between Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ont.

Covered by American and Canadian flags, the plaque was unveiled on July 29 by 300 American and Canadian members and friends of the organization of rural women. It has been fastened to the ornamental railing of the bridge as near as possible to the international boundary line.

The delegation of Associated Country Women of the World passed over the bridge on June 16 and presented a facsimile of the plaque to women of this continent at a ceremony on the bridge. They were leaving the United States after attending their triennial conference in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Alfred Watt of London, England, who was elected president of the organization at the Washington meeting, described the plaque as a landmark in the history of peace and good will among nations.

Wooden Money Is Good In Pennsylvania Town

McCONNELLSBURG, Penna., Aug. 2 (AP)—Wooden coins got into circulation today with the backing of the McConnellsburg Sesquicentennial Committee.

The committee issued "nickles and dimes" made of wood to recall the days when the Pennsylvania lumber industry was one of the most important in the state.

The coins, backed by collateral merchants placed in McConnellsburg banks, may be used for purchases in Fulton County until Monday night.

Zioncheck Quits Race For Re-election to House

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 3 (AP)—Representative Marion Zioncheck, Seattle's playboy Representative, has left nine recorded candidates for his office hunting a new target for their campaign shafts. He has declined to run again for the national House.

With his disclosure at a public meeting Saturday night that he had dropped from the race because of his mother's health, Mr. Zioncheck, a Democrat, snatched favorite planks from under five Democrats and four Republicans.

Virtually all of the nine, in campaign statements, had pointed to Mr. Zioncheck's recent experiences in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere as reasons he should be replaced in Congress.

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Herr Von Papen Explains the Recent Austro-German Compact to His Chief, While Dr. Goebbels Carefully Weighs His Words

Millions Given to Education Began With Eastman's $10,000

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—George Eastman, the camera magnate who gave more than $100,000,000 to colleges and universities, began his munificent gifts with the statement he was not interested in higher education, an article published yesterday in the Alumni Review of the University of Rochester reveals.

During the years in which he gave away a fortune, the article reveals, the famous industrialist forsook his early indifference and in 1924 acknowledged that "the progress of the world depends almost entirely on education."

The story of his gradual reversal of his point of view over a 30-year period is related in an article by Ernest A. Paviour, university trustee, as told to him by Dr. Rush Rhees, president-emeritus of the university and intimate friend of Mr. Eastman for three decades.

Began With $10,000

The industrialist's great benefactions, shared by the University of Rochester, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, began in 1902 with a modest $10,000 gift to the University of Rochester, which in total received more than half the $100,000,000 he gave away.

The first gift, for a laboratory building for which a fund was being raised, he later increased to $60,000 when he learned sucscriptions were coming in slowly, according to Dr. Rhees. At the time he is quoted as saying:

"That's the last dollar I'll give to the university. I gave it to Dr. Rhees because he let me alone."

When the building was completed the cost was $78,000, but without a word Mr. Eastman wrote a check for the balance.

Another gift a few years later was contingent on success of a public drive for $1,000,000. When Dr. Rhees wrote Mr. Eastman that the latter amount had been raised he received a check for $500,000 in the next day's mail with a simple note:

"I like to get such things off my mind."

Mr. Eastman's gifts to Rochester grew steadily. Proposing a music school for the university, he agreed to give $2,000,000, and turned over to the university stock worth twice that amount and later gave an additional $2,139,000 for endowment of the Eastman School of Music.

When the General Education Board, through Dr. Abraham Flexner, proposed a $6,000,000 medical school for Rochester, Mr. Eastman turned solicitor as well as philanthropist. He offered to give $4,000,000 if the board would give $5,000,000, far above its original plans. The offer was accepted, however, and the school founded.

High Regard for "Mass. Tech"

Greatly interested in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Eastman once told Dr. Rhees, when asked for a contribution to the 1919 university drive:

"I don't expect to give any more money to the University of Rochester. I regard the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the greatest institution of its kind in the world."

Mr. Eastman's largest single benefaction was distribution of $30,000,000 worth of property among Rochester, M. I. T., Tuskegee and Hampton, so arranged that the four institutions were to give him an income of $1,000,000 annually for 15 years. Of this, Rochester received 58 per cent, in addition to the entire residuary estate totaling above $20,000,000, after Mr. Eastman's passing on in 1932.

In Dr. Rhees's interpretation, Mr. Eastman wanted to make his money count in the community in which he developed his great industry for the enrichment of leisure, protection of health and preservation of educational opportunities.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.70mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30; New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Aug. 16, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Ontario Reduces Jobless Relief For Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government will absorb the 10 per cent cut in relief grants made by the Federal Government for July rather than pass it on to the municipalities, Premier M. F. Hepburn assured a deputation of the Ontario Mayors' Association.

Although reluctant to pass on the relief cut to the municipalities, Mr. Hepburn explained that Ontario's relief burden is very heavy. At the first of the year it was expected that the Dominion Government would pay dollar for dollar with the provincial government, but they cut the grants once and then again 10 per cent. Now the province is contributing more to Ontario relief than the Dominion Government.

Ontario Pays More

In April the cost to the Ontario Government was $1,148,000 as against the contribution of $892,000 by the Dominion. In May the Ontario figure was $942,000 and in June $911,242, and in the three months Ontario has paid out $400,000 more for relief than the Dominion in the Province.

The deputation urged that the Government consider ways and means of reducing the heavy property tax with a view to stimulating the building trade. Another resolution presented set out that the Dominion Government should assume the entire cost of unemployment relief.

Gross Costs Cut

Gross expenditure on direct unemployment relief in Toronto for the first six months of 1936 was $5,002,945 as compared with $5,621,973 for the first six months of 1935 and $4,589,269 for the corresponding period of 1934, according to the report presented by A. W. Laver, welfare commissioner. Net cost of relief up to the end of June was $1,512,732, as against $2,003,724 to the end of June, 1935, and $1,629,253 to the end of June, 1934, or a reduction of $490,992 in the net cost to the taxpayers for the period.

Other Items

Of the total gross expenditure since the first of the year, the amount admittable for government contributions was $4,806,138, with government contribution amounting to $3,490,213. Servicing costs and items not eligible for government contributions amounted to $196,807, leaving the net cost to the city $1,512,732.

There were 21,957 cases on relief in June, 1936, as compared with 26,279 last June and 25,236 in June, 1934.

Youth Admits Extortion Note

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 1 (AP)—Sterling W. Powell, 16-year-old youth charged with attempting to extort $25,000 from the father of Shirley Temple, child actress, today pleaded guilty and waived preliminary hearing when arraigned before United States Commissioner A. F. Streitz. The youth was held for trial in Federal District Court at the next term which starts June 8, 1937, and released in $1000 bond.

Von Papen Claims Austro - German Pact Voluntary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—"The new Austro-German accord means peace," declared Franz von Papen, German Minister to Austria, at a luncheon here of the Anglo-American Press Association.

"Some critics," Herr von Papen declared, "think it was only a step toward imperialism, but they are deceived. It was inspired by the wishes of both Austrians and Germans as is shown by the innumerable enthusiastic letters I have received from here and from the other side of the border."

The two statesmen concluding the accord, Herr von Papen continued, acted on their own free will. Such an accord was worth more than all the coercive treaties. Some people thought Herr Adolf Hitler would have to be forced to make peace with Austria by an international pact of many states.

"I knew that could not be the case," he declared, "He found a much better way. This Austro-German pact is an example for all the world. The best system for preserving world peace is not by unnatural and undefined general treaties but by bilateral agreements. I hope the world will appreciate Germany's efforts toward maintaining economic and social peace and will supplement them by mutual pacts with her, which will be the best service for peace."

British Embassy To Leave Peiping

(Continued from Page 1)

eign military officers, as has been proved in a recent instance.

They stage the military maneuvers anywhere, anytime, in all truth as though they owned the place. Other details are best known to those on the spot, but the fact seems clear enough that Nanking has suddenly become a much more enticing spot to non-Japanese diplomatic authorities than it ever was before. Numerous shifts of base are in prospect unless all signs deceive.

Cloud Hangs Over Nanking

Meanwhile Nanking, far from manifesting jubilation over this turn in the tide, is smitten with sudden seriousness. A pall seems to hang over all in Nanking, whether foreign or Chinese. One acute foreign resident declares that present pessimism is so deepseated that nothing short of a basic change of policy and action on Nanking's part can cause a change in the popular attitude.

While there is no general feeling in this part of China that the southern clamor for war with Japan is inspired by motives of any true desire to come to grips, the fact remains that in this outcry and in the "Fight Japan!" slogan of the Communists of the Northwest are found the only articulate answers to what is in every Chinese heart.

Therefore it is believed that if Nanking continues its policies of "quiet preparation" overlong, it will be at a risk of seeing the fire start in some other quarter. In the spring of 1932, Nanking was able to maintain an almost neutral attitude over the 19th Route Army's fight against Japanese forces at Shanghai and this was accepted in most quarters as a realistic view of the situation as it then stood.

Now patience has ceased to be a virtue and a great part of the economic base of China proper is gone. Desperation has affected millions of Chinese who know little save that their nation is being taken apart with every prospect that it may soon cease to be a nation at all. This is a situation where anything can happen if Nanking does not reach out once more and gain firm leadership in some positive policy.

Louis Bleriot

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—Louis Bleriot, French air pioneer, who passed on Saturday, was first to fly the English Channel and an outstanding aviation engineer.

After his exploits during the early years of the century, notably his trail-blazing flight across the English Channel in 1909, Bleriot's enterprise helped lift aviation from a curiosity.

Besides flying from capital to capital in Europe to convince the skeptical and train young pilots, Bleriot founded the first airplane factory in France.

During the World War his factories turned out many of the machines for the allied forces.

Although he had not flown since 1929, Bleriot worked in recent years to develop safety factors in airplanes.

Auto Factory Pay Rolls Show Increase in 1935

(Continued from Page 1)

crops, which are proving a stimulus in other regions. Dealers in the southeastern states, for instance, have been wiring the factories for additional shipments. Rising prices for tobacco and cotton are responsible for the unexpected demand from this zone. The last of the 1936 models are going out with a great demand.

Earlier in the year there had been some fears that used cars might prove a burden on the dealers. This problem, too, has been solved through the co-operation of the manufacturers who aided the dealers with drives. Most of the cars which were stored up during the winter months when trade in used cars was slow have been disposed of and reports at the present time is that the sales continue satisfactory everywhere.

New York Show Nov. 11-8

The industry will show its new models at the annual New York Show, Nov. 11 to 18, but the dates of switching over to the new model assembly has not been determined in all the plants.

There is gossip that radiators, fenders and bodies will have some marked changes but, it is believed the change—over period when the new presses and other equipment is installed will be short because of the skill of the production chiefs and the machinery installation experts. There also will be a display of Diesel engines at this fall show, but what this will presage no one would say. Conversation is that the engines may be put into trucks.

Among the other encouraging signs are the plant developments, the new machinery and even new factories which are being announced. Almost monthly the Ford Company announces the dedication of a new building or new equipment, most recent of which was vastly increased electrical power.

New De Soto Plant

P. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, has just announced that a new plant for the production of De Soto passenger cars will be opened in September, giving that division of the company, for the first time, an exclusive plant of its own. The expansion represents an investment of $5,000,000 and will provide additional employment in Detroit for about 1750 workers.

In mentioning the new plants, the trailer industry is mushrooming at the heels of the automobile industry. Almost every trailer plant in the United States is expanding and hiring more men. Many of the companies have reported that they are unable to keep up with the demand although working to capacity.

Expect Good Winter Trade

They look to little decline in their business as winter approaches, for their past experience has shown that those are the months that many motorists buy their trailers, hook them onto their cars and move to the expanding trailer towns of the South and Southwest.

It is believed that at this fall's auto shows the trailer makers, if they can spare a house-on-wheels or two, will be showing jointly with the automobile manufacturers.

As a whole, the industry seems satisfied with its plan for the elimination of wide fluctuations of employment in the motor assembly plants by bringing out its new models in the fall rather than January.

Announce Good Results

After six months of the 1936 model production the A. M. A. reported that in contrast to the large swings in employment in previous years, the industry reduced the maximum variation of employment from November through April to less than 20,000 men from the highest to the lowest point. During those six months, it was announced, these results showed:

Average earnings of more than 350,000 workers moved to a new high for recent years; proportion of temporary jobs reduced; plant efficiency increased; labor turnover reduced; factory accident rates curtailed.

Meanwhile, the United Automobile Workers' Union reports rapid growth recently. Since the convention of the union at South Bend, Ind., on May 2, membership has grown from 40,000 to better than 90,000, according to Richard T. Frankensteen, who is directing unionization here.

An Amazing Growth

"It has been an amazing growth for nine weeks," he said, "but within a few months after the opening of the new production season we expect to double that figure."

He added all locals were reporting gains and that where the union a year ago could only claim a membership of one eighth of the automotive workers it now was nearly a fifth. The 90,000 figure, Mr. Frankensteen said, "includes the gains made when the Automotive Industrial Workers' Association, the largest independent union in the industry, the Associated Automobile Workers and locals Mechanics Educational Society of America amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor affiliate.

At the present time the union is carrying on a drive with the backing of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. Sectional mass meetings are being held and the attendance at recent meetings is between 7000 and 10,000. Three radio broadcasts are given each week. Mr. Frankensteen said he thought the groundwork had been laid for further, rapid growth.

One of the immediate goals of the union is a $2000 annual wage for workers in the automobile plants. "General Motors," he said, "could have paid every worker $2000 last year and still made approximately $79,000,000."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Tasmania

Hobart: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Launceston: evening, Sept. 15.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.
Melbourne (Third Church): evening, Sept. 12.
Melbourne (Fourth Church): afternoon, Sept. 13.
Melbourne (joint lecture): afternoon, Sept. 20

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Aug. 10.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 13.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 9.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 7:30 p. m., Aug. 10. Radiocast Station WJBK.

New Hampsihre

Lebanon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Aug. 9.

Wisconsin

Oconomowoc: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 9.

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Garment Workers Start to Fill RA Factory Houses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 3—With orders on hand for merchandise amounting to $100,000 from New York and Philadelphia buyers, the co-operative, farm-factory colony of Jewish needle workers at Jersey Homesteads started its initial battery of sewing machines humming here today.

Ten pressing tables and 32 machines were made ready for operators who have begun to live upon a 1200-acre estate of model homes, farms and an ultra-modern factory provided for them through the Resettlements Administration. Two hundred families from the crowded slums of great cities ultimately will occupy the colony.

Schedule Regulated

Until all of the 200 dwellings are finished, the garment and millinery factory will operate upon a reduced schedule, according to Boris Drasin, president of the Workers Air Co-operative Association, through which the colony is owned and managed with federal assistance. Some of the workmen have been housed in temporary quarters, and a portion of the factory will be idle until later in the year, he said.

Twenty seven more houses, providing accommodations for that number of families, are to be ready for occupancy by the end of this week. Eight families have occupied their homes for several weeks.

Fashion Show

For the benefit of 100 merchandise buyers who arrived yesterday, the colony staged a fashion show in which garments made by the co-operative were displayed. Seventy coats and suits were paraded by models across an improvised stage in the great, air-conditioned factory.

Ladies' coats and suits, ranging in price from $10.75 to $59.75 wholesale, will be produced by the colony in conjunction with its 400-acre farm, upon which wheat, potatoes, tomatoes, dairy products and poultry are being produced. Another manufacturing product is millinery, to sell for from $18 to $24.50 a dozen wholesale.

Flat Roof, Concrete

In opening the project yesterday, Dr. Eugene E. Agger, assistant director of the Resettlements Administration, described it as an attempt to divorce politics from Government efforts at colonization.

Do the Jewish families who have settled in the colony like their flat-roofed homes of concrete brick? That was a question asked by many of the 2000 visitors who crowded the homesteads and drank gallons of lemonade yesterday. From Mrs. Jan Garber, who occupies house No. 2 with her husband and children, came the answer:

"I'm in Himmel," Mrs. Garber said.

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16 Broadway Parade, Crouch End, N. 8
59 The Parade, High Street, Watford
13 Nags Head Parade, N. 7

Vacation and Rise Given Iron Workers

By the Associated Press

Phoenixville, Penna., Aug. 3

SAMUEL J. REEVES, president of the Phoenix Iron Company, announced today a 10 per cent increase in hourly wages, and a week's vacation for all employees who have been with the company for five years prior to Aug. 1.

The concern is operating full time, he said, employing 1200 men.

Those preferring not to take the vacation will receive an extra week's pay.

The Lukens Steel Company in Coatesville announced a similar vacation plan last week for 1300 employees.

Landon Listens To Grange View On Farm Status

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3 (AP)—Reports on the senatorial campaign and national farm conditions were brought to Gov. Alfred M. Landon's desk today as office aides awaited definite word on whether Dr. Francis E. Townsend would seek a conference with the presidential nominee.

Dr. Townsend, leader of the $200-a-month old-age pension organization, was scheduled for an address at the city auditorium in behalf of Kansas primary contestants endorsing Townsend principles.

A foe of the New Deal, he has said he "might" call on the Republican nominee.

Senator John G. Townsend Jr. of Delaware and Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, traveled to Topeka with an up-to-date survey of the outlook in senatorial contests.

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told newsmen he brought to Governor Landon a first-hand report on the farm situation as he found it on a survey through the East and South. Recent grange discussions, Mr. Taber said, have involved governmental crop insurance as a possible aid to farmers stricken by droughts and other catastrophes.

Another on the calling list was Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination in Massachusetts.

For Governor Landon, the week's calendar was crowded with political conferences through Thursday. So far, no appointments had been made for Friday and aides said that unless plans were changed, the nominee probably would go to Estes Park, Colo., for a period of relaxation and work on speeches before taking his campaign into the East late in August.

West Middlesex, Penna., and Chautauqua and Buffalo, N. Y., were listed for speaking engagements.

The Kansas drought situation continued to receive attention.

While a Chicago conference studied the problem of emergency freight rates for cattle, water and feeds, Governor Landon went before a microphone to address Kansas farmers on steps being taken to aid drought areas.

Landon Visits Officially Fort Riley to Review Guard

FT. RILEY, Kan., Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas visited the Fort Riley military reservation for his annual review of the Kansas National Guard at Camp Whitside Saturday.

Three motorized regiments rumbled past the Republican presidential candidate. He stood, with ranking officers, on a wooden platform at the edge of the sunny reviewing stand.

The Governor made two stops enroute from Topeka. The nine-car caravan paused at a roadside filling station while Governor Landon greeted 78-year-old Rudolph Schurr who had a Landon poster in his window.

The Governor was met by Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas adjutant general and other ranking officers at Ogden, then the party continued to the military reservation. A 19-gun salute welcomed the nominee to Camp Whitside.

Tuesday Governor Landon expects to go to his home town, Independence, to cast his vote in the Kansas primary election.

Canadian Farmers Plan To Stage Protest March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYBURN, Sask.—A mass march on Regina by farmers of the dried-out part of southern Saskatchewan is planned unless provincial and federal officials provide immediate relief to alleviate conditions, according to farm leaders here.

It is expected that the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, will visit the dried-out area by motor early this fall.

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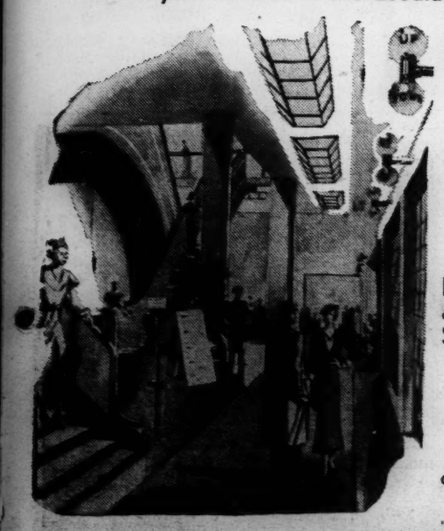

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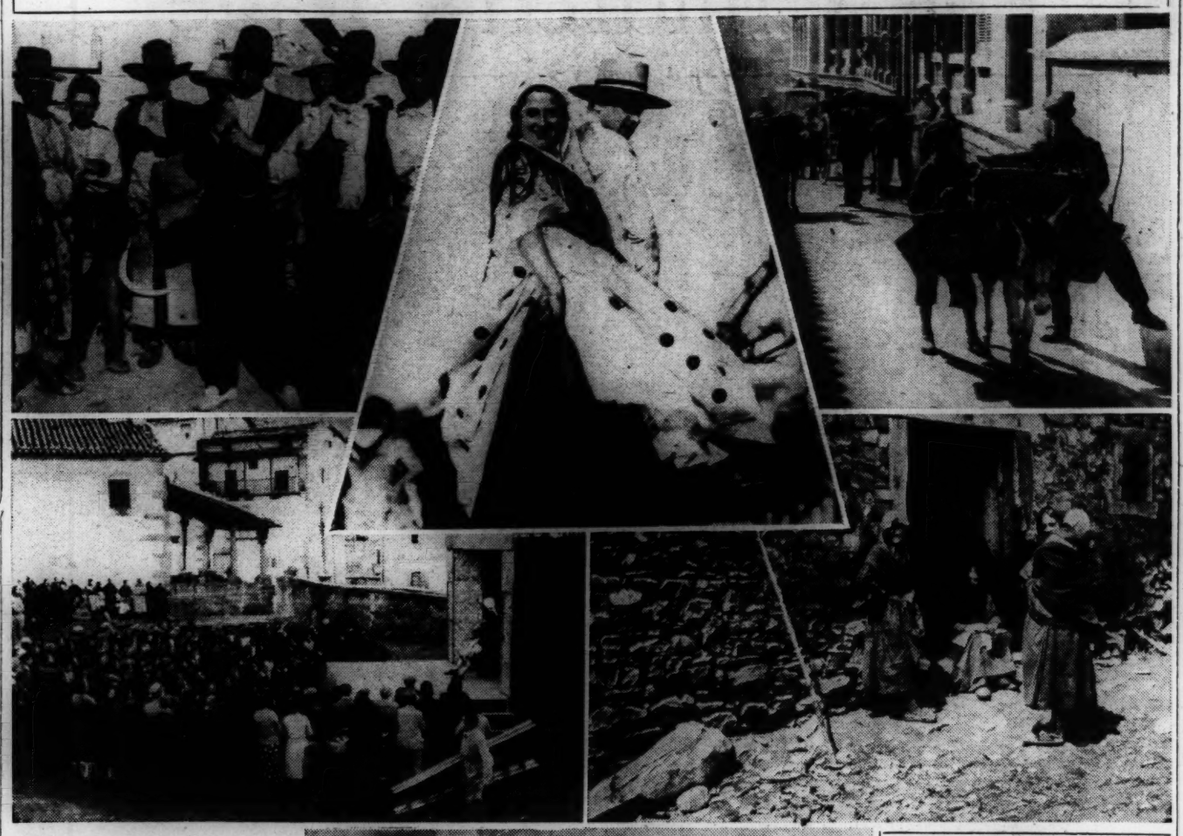

Cervera; Publishers; Paul's Photos

Rural and City Contrasts Shown

Upper Left—A Group of Workers and Peasants in a Spanish Village. Center—Festival Participants in Andalusia. Right—In Gibraltar Vegetables Are Carried From Door to Door on the Backs of Donkeys. Left Center—A Performance of "Pasa de las Aceitunas" in a Village Near Salamanca. Right Center—Typical Worker's Hut in Small Village. Lower—View of Madrid From the Fine Road From San Sebastian

Americans Warned To Evacuate Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

the regular legal Government in Spain that same liberty assumed by others."

Delbos Opposes Risks

Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, on the other hand, speaking at Sarlat yesterday, reaffirmed the necessity for absolute neutrality. "As we don't want to run the risk of war under any pretext and don't wish to intervene in the internal affairs of any country at any price," he said, "there must not arise any new crusade of ideals in Europe, for such crusade would inevitably lead to war.

"That is why the French Government has set in the matter of furnishing war supplies an example which should be followed by all countries."

Pressure on Ministers

Certain other members of the cabinet are known to disagree with this view. Heavy pressure is being brought to bear on Socialist Ministers by their Popular Front supporters who feel that the French Government should give assistance to the Spanish Popular Front regime.

While papers of the Right continue to stress the danger of intervention, the Left emphasizes that grave peril would arise for France if there should be a Fascist regime in Spain working in collaboration with similar regimes in Germany and Italy.

Feeling between the two sides is intense and adds to the difficulties of the Government. Competent observers believe, however, that if any international agreement is reached the effervescence would soon subside.

Madrid Army Masses For Attack on Rebels; Soldiers' Rent Reduced

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Aug. 3—Strengthened Loyalists massed their forces today for a fresh assault on rebels in the jagged Guadarrama mountain passes.

Confident Leftists asserted they had "no doubt" the onslaught would be successful, at the same time predicting "we will win in the end" over the Fascist insurgents.

New columns of Government forces were mobilized for action in the Northeast, where rebels hold Saragossa, and in the South at Cordoba and Seville.

The Fascists were reported, in advices from the northern side of the lines, to be moving toward San Sebastian in an effort to regain control of the resort town.

Small forces of rebels still held their positions in the mountain gateways to Madrid, these advices declared.

Bombardment Renewed

Renewed bombardment by loyal fliers turned gas and electric plants at Palma, Mallorca Island, into a "formidable bonfire."

"After a fortnight's bloody civil war, I can truthfully say the situation from the Government's point of view is definitely good," declared Julio Alvarez Delvayo, one of the Leftist chieftains.

The Spanish Government at Madrid proclaimed new civil measures designed to aid in suppressing the revolt which flared first in Spanish Morocco 17 days ago.

President Manuel Azana signed a decree reducing by 50 per cent all house rents of less than 201 pesetas (about $25) a month. The significance of the action, the Government said, lies in the fact the bulk of Spain's 25,000,000 inhabitants pay rents far below the figure.

The decree also provided families of soldiers fighting on the Loyalist side cannot be evicted if their rents are in arrears. All action by landlords seeking eviction of tenants was suspended for the duration of the civil war.

In another order, the Government conscripted railroads and utility plants.

Ground Cleared for Action

Reinforcements from Valencia moved into the Guadarrama battlefields in preparation for the expected Loyalist advance. The fresh troops were kept busy clearing the ground for action, their principal activity consisting of burning grass and bushes to gain a better view of the rebel positions.

Weary, begrimed militiamen were granted indefinite periods of rest as the new forces took over control of the steel semicircle spread in defense of the capital.

Several noblemen's bodies were found in the mountains, including that of Count Demuguido, prominent Fascist leader.

Elegance Frowned On

While a proletarian regime has not been proclaimed in Madrid, the capital observed many signs of increased domination of government and life by the working classes.

Display of elegance has disappeared almost entirely from the streets. Very few women are seen now wearing hats and expensive dresses. Many men have discarded neckties. Private automobiles have been requisitioned for use of the Leftist militia.

Leftist papers urged the Government to confiscate the buildings of enterprises owned by those who were declared to have "arisen against the constituted Government of the Republic."

Law Held to Compel New Jersey Officials To Relieve Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3—Arrest and prosecution of New Jersey municipal relief officials who fail to provide adequate assistance to the needy was threatened today by the Workers Alliance of New Jersey, an organization of the unemployed which last spring attracted attention by conducting a mock session of the State Legislature in the legislative chambers here.

The declaration followed the arrest of Mrs. Ruth M. Lewis, Millville relief director, charged with failing to provide shelter for destitute persons, and now released on bail.

As authority for its ultimatum, the alliance cites a section of the 1936 law establishing the State Financial Assistance Commission and outlining methods of municipal relief control, which provides that the Overseer of the Poor or relief director "shall render such aid and material assistance as he may in his discretion, after reasonable inquiry, deem necessary."

In another section, the law states that immediate assistance "shall be promptly rendered" to any needy person pending dispute over his legal residence. It also provides that if any relief officer "shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any of the provisions" of the law, such officer, members of such board or body "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The commision is now apportioning $6,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature to aid municipalities in meeting the relief burden, the total cost of which has been estimated at $10,500,000 for the remainder of the calendar year. Municipalities are expected to raise the $4,500,000 balance.

Martial Law Declared In Idaho Lumber Strike

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. C. Ben Ross signed a proclamation today placing Clearwater County—scene of a north Idaho lumbermen's strike—under martial law.

Ninety Idaho national guardsmen and officers, under command of Col. F. C. Hummel of Boise, were ordered to mobilize and proceed immediately to Orofino, Clearwater County Seat. The strike centers around demands for higher wages and improved working and sanitary conditions.

New York Board Urges State Aid Transient Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3—Federal agencies continue to be the most practical channels through which to dispense relief from transients, the Commission on Unemployment Relief stresses in a report to Gov Herbert H. Lehman today. At the same time, the commission recommends that the State of New York assume the transient relief burden now resting upon local communities.

"With full regard to the best interests of the individuals concerned as well as of the localities and states in which the nonresidents apply for relief," the Federal Government seems best fitted to handle the transient welfare problem, according to the commission, which is composed of 32 citizens.

"The problem is interstate in character and cannot be adequately met by action of the several states," it said. Any state or locality which provides even minimum standards of health and decency for this group faces the danger of an influx of migrant persons from other areas which provide less adequate care.

Encourages Transiency

"Without federal responsibility there is a tendency to shift the person from one community to another as soon as possible, thus encouraging transiency. . . ."

The commission stressed that the presence of large numbers of transients without means for legal relief settlement in any state made the exercise of federal powers in this field of vital necessity.

In considering the system under which New York State administers transient relief, the commission found "an illogical division of financial responsibility" in the arrangement whereby the State leaves to localities the entire burden of supporting persons who have been in the State less than two years and who do not belong to a group known in welfare circles as "less-than-60-day state poor"

"It leaves wholly to the localities those who seem to have the least claim upon their support," the report says, "and inevitably results in great hardships to many of this group of dependents — such as highly unsuitable relief, denial of all relief, or being forced to move to other localities where they also have no claim to relief."

What Is Recommended

Until the Federal Government chooses to assume responsibility for transients, the commission recommends:

1. "The State Government should provide all forms of relief for nonresidents, usually through local welfare officials and agencies maintained by them, but with authority to provide relief directly through state-operated camps or shelters. . . .

2. "That the localities administer all types of relief for individuals and families who have been in the state more than one year with state reimbursement of 40 per cent of the cost of home relief, medical care in the home, and shelter for such persons, subject to state regulation."

Meanwhile, according to the commission, the State of New York should undertake compacts with adjoining states in order to establish uniform transient relief programs and to discourage migration.

U. S. Judge Shifted In Island Dispute

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—A second controversy in 13 months over administration of the Virgin Islands was climaxed recently by the transfer of Federal Judge Albert Levitt.

The justice department announced that, by direction of President Roosevelt, Attorney General Cummings accepted Judge Levitt's resignation and appointed him to Mr. Cummings' staff of special assistants here, assigned to the office of solicitor general.

Judge Levitt submitted his resignation to the President a month ago, charging "interference" with his court by Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer and Interior Department officials.

Drive on Narcotics Aided By WPA in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Assignment of a special squad of investigators to assist New York City police and the New York State Department of Health in eradicating marijuana, or Indian hemp, a habit-forming narcotic, was announced by the Works Progress Administration here.

"Marijuana originally was imported from Mexico, but its use in the metropolitan area has increased rapidly within the past few years and it is grown now in this vicinity," the announcement said. "Plants usually are produced on a vacant lot to which the owner pays little attention."

The demand for marijuana seed is so great that supplies were said to sell up to $60 a pound, with stems and leaves, rolled into cigarettes, bringing 50 cents each at retail. They are marketed surreptitiously, although vendors have become bold in certain districts of the city.

No 'Gas' to Drunks

The sale of gasoline to an intoxicated person in North Carolina is forbidden by law.

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Philippine Isles To Be 'Gibraltar' MacArthur Says

MASILA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to the Philippine Government, said today the national defense program now under way was designed to make invasion of the islands too costly for even "the strongest and most ruthless nation in the world."

(General MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the American Army, was loaned to the new Commonwealth Government to assist in formulating and perfecting its defense plans. He holds the rank of Field Marshal of the Philippine Army).

Switzerland Cited

Outlining defense plans and citing Switzerland's security, Ethiopia's unpreparedness, and lessons from the World War to substantiate his statements, General MacArthur told Philippine officers at the Command and General Staff School that they were taking the only course to preserve their liberty.

"When the Philippine defense plan has reached fruition," the General declared, "it will represent a defense strength that will give hesitation to the strongest and most ruthless nation in the world. No chancellery, if it accepts the opinions of its military and naval staffs, will ever willingly attempt to attack the Philippines after the present development has been completed. . . .

Potential Attack

"Any government that should prepare and send overseas a force of sufficient strength to attack the Philippines," he said, "would have to consider carefully the possibility of any other potential enemy taking advantage of the situation and entering the contest at a time when the aggressor was seriously committed and even embarrassed in the Philippines."

General MacArthur explained that, in addition to the army and reserves now being trained, the plan provides for development of a system of fortifications at the few possible landing places, an air force and a fleet of fast torpedo boats to defend the island shores.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

When the Wind Came

By **Laura Benét**

Part One

HESTER'S brown eyes searched the horizon to see whether any of the familiar trees were waving to her. But not a leaf on the friendly elms of the village street moved one inch. Instead, they hung limp and quiet like clothes on a drying line when the afternoon is hot.

She exerted all her strength in a long, hard puff like the puff of the wolf that brought down the house of the little pigs—a puff of longing. Then she drew one foot along the smooth, yellow wood of the kitchen floor, glancing sideways at the Dutch oven.

This was Saturday and baking time in households of Easthampton, Long Island. Ordinarily the great, pleasant kitchen with the fireplace that stretched across one end, was full of the smell of new, crisp bread and doughnuts. But now it had been many days since loaves were drawn out of that oven with the long shovel. Also Hester had seen her mother and colored Eliza scrape the last of their meal from a vessel set in the buttery.

The cow gave as much sweet milk and cream as ever. But what good was it churning butter when there was no bread to eat it on? The only comfort was—if it were a comfort—that the whole village of Easthampton was in the same plight in this month of July, 1787.

At the Mill

Hester's mother passed through the kitchen and spying the small girl idle, immediately bethought herself of an errand: "Run over to the windmill, daughter, and tell your father that Ezra Strong will be here to see him about a day's fishing in the bay. Hurry now."

Hester's feet were, for once, glad to go. She was the middle one of five children and always being sent on errands. But she passionately loved the windmill—standing on a mound not far from the front door—for her father was the town's miller. The windmill was a living friend to her, a fascinating live surprise in their days. When its sails flapped and whirled as it ground the village's supply of flour and feed, Hester's heart felt light and joyous. But today. . . .

Taking a piece of unfinished sampler work and her sunbonnet, she skipped to the mound. There, walking about uneasily outside, was her father, Henry Miller, a tall man of powerful frame with remarkable dark eyes under heavy brows; a man whose word went far in the little community, who had an indomitable will and tremendous perseverance.

But at this moment, being sorely perplexed, he swung his small girl up to his shoulder in a burst of pleasure: "Well, lass," he said, "what now?"

She delivered her message about Ezra Strong and the fishing. Her father pondering on it, glanced uneasily first at the idle mill and then at the horizon. Not enough air was stirring to flutter a ribbon.

"What if a breeze springs up while I'm out with him in the boat yonder. Couldst set this heavy machinery to wagging?"

"I could run for Joel, father."

"Joel is gone clamming."

A Persistent Questioner

"Hester clasped his great thumb. "Nay, father," she said, "you love fishing. Go anyway. See the air is hot and still as a feather bed"; and she sighed ruefully, remembering the plucking of the feathers that had gone into their last homemade one.

"The wind will rise soon, again, little lass," and the big man looked down tenderly at her downcast face.

"Tomorrow, father?"

"Tomorrow is the Sabbath, a day of rest. Mills must stand idle. Wind tomorrow would do me no good."

"Were not the disciples allowed to pluck ears of corn on the Sabbath day? Then why shouldn't you grind wheat, father," answered the practical Hester.

"Wilt know more than the parson? Run along and play," ordered Henry Miller, patting her hair gently.

"May I not play here?" she asked pleadingly.

"While the mill is quiet, why not? But take heed of the stairs not to fall."

Her sewing clutched under one arm, Hester stole carefully through the low door, her long, light hair and gay looks bringing brightness into the dusky foundation rooms of the mill. Here, in good season, the neighbors' bags stood ready to receive the grain which came pouring down from the chute above.

Good bags they were, and well made, for their linen was homespun and marked in sampler lettering like cross-stitch, each with the owner's initials. But today there were no full bags, only a pile of empty ones lying desolately in a corner.

In the Hopper Room

Hester began to climb the twisting, steep stairs like the steps of a lighthouse, planting her small feet very carefully so as not to stumble. There on the next story when she reached it, were the two pairs of huge millstones, one for grinding flour and one for crushing feed. But now they too were silent, silent as the mill's arms upon which the flapping, patched sails were stretched, the light and dark spots upon them telling a tale of repairs and mildew. She loved to see her father adjust these sails and reef them according to the strength of the wind. He might well be master of a ship, she thought. Truly this windmill was his little ship.

She climbed higher, to the hopper room. Bags of grain were ranged around it ready to be poured into the hoppers which delivered it in turn to the great millstones. Hester sat down in one of the hoppers. If Joel were only here, they would have great sport playing, "Bounce Around, My Sugar Lump." She gazed at the sacks of grain, idle, useless.

No wind of any account had fanned the village for days and days, only teasing, tiny breezes that sprang up only to die down again. When would the wind come? Where was it hiding itself? While listening for the tread of her father's heavy boots as he strode back and forth waiting for Ezra Strong, Hester's head drooped on her shoulder. She slept; a dream took hold of her.

[To Be Concluded Next Monday]

Hungarian Tourist Bureau

Very Carefully, This Little Hungarian Girl Puts Her Doll to Bed in Its Wooden Cradle

More About Chords

By **Nicolas Slonimsky**

IT IS easy to play a tune on the white keys, that is, in C major. We play, one after another, the three notes of the C major triad, or chord (the tonic chord), repeating them any way we please, in any time and rhythm. Then we play the three notes of the Dominant chord, G, B, D, one after another.

We can now go back to the Tonic chord, "going around the mulberry bush," as we do in the song:

Here we go round the mulberry bush,
(we go round in the Tonic chord)
The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush,
(this is in the Dominant chord)
Here we go round the mulberry bush,
(we go round in the Tonic chord again)
On a cold and frosty
(this is the Dominant chord again)
. . . morning.
(The Tonic chord. We have to finish on the Tonic chord no matter how many times we go round the mulberry bush.)

In "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," we go to the Sub-Dominant, F, A, C, repeating these three notes any way we like to suit our song.

Baa, Baa, Black Sheep
(this is Tonic)
Have you any
(this is the Sub-Dominant)
. . . Wool?
(and this is Tonic again).
Yes, sir (this is the Sub-Dominant again),
. . . yes, sir (and this is the Tonic),
Three bags (this time we change to the Dominant)
. . . full. (The Tonic, of course. Every time we end the phrase, it has to be in the Tonic.)

Now we see why the Tonic, the Sub-Dominant (we can write that in one word, Subdominant, now that we understand that the Sub-Dominant is below the Dominant, as the Sub-Way is below the Way), and the Dominant are the most important chords in music. With these chords we can play all our favorite game songs!

In minor keys the Tonic, Subdominant and the Dominant, too, can serve for all our minor-key songs, but minor-key songs are sad songs, and who wants to sing sad songs, anyway? Even a Lullaby does not have to be a sad song in a minor key; there are many lullabies in major keys, but all of them are slow songs, whether major or minor, or else they wouldn't put anybody to sleep.

A Limerick Set to Music

Play the musical limerick on this page very carefully, and you will notice that every time the words are about the Tonic (in a major key), the notes are also in the Tonic chord, C, E, G; and every time the words are about the Subdominant (in a major key), the notes are also in the Subdominant chord, F, A, C; and every time the words are about the Dominant (in a major key), the notes, too, are in the Dominant chord, G, B, D. When the words say: major, the music is in a major key; when the words say: minor, the music is in a minor key.

When the words are about minor chords, we have minor chords in the music, too: A, C, E for the minor Tonic, D, F, A for the minor Subdominant, and E, G sharp, B for the Dominant. When the words are about the minor harmonic scale, there is the A minor harmonic scale in the melody.

There are three more triads in every key, which are called secondary triads because they are of less importance than the Tonic, Subdominant and the Dominant.

A Game of Harmonizing

The limerick for them would be just the reverse of the one for the Big Three Triads. In a major key, the secondary triads are minor, and in a minor key they are major. Besides, there is the Black Sheep of all triads, the diminished triad, which is formed on the seventh tone of the major scale, and on the second tone of the minor scale.

And now let's take one of our songs and try to harmonize it, that is, to play the tune with the accompaniment in the three principal chords, the Tonic, the Subdominant and the Dominant. For instance, "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Let us play the tune on the white keys:

```
E   D | C   D | E   E | E     |
D   D | D     | E   G | G     |
E   D | C   D | E   E | E   E |
D   D | E   D | C     |       |
```

The spacing between the letters shows the rhythm, and the vertical lines are the bars.

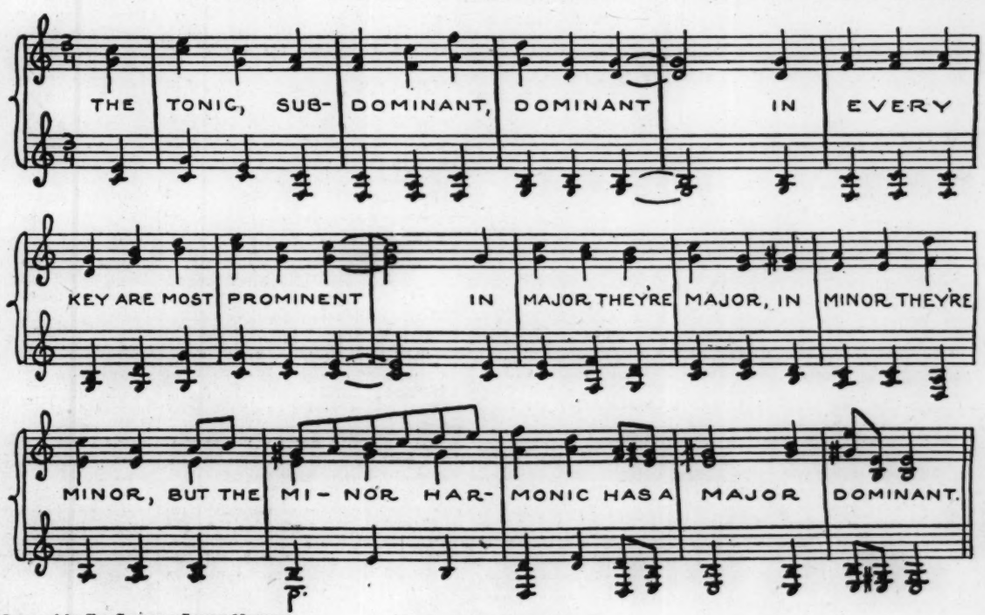
Now, we have at our disposal the Tonic chord, C, E, G, the Subdominant chord, F, A, C, and the Dominant chord, G, B, D. But we will not need the Subdominant for Mary or her Lamb. There is not a single F or A in this song as you can see, so every note of the melody can be taken care of by the Tonic and the Dominant, and it is very often that it so happens. The Tonic and the Dominant alone can harmonize a lot of tunes.

The rest is easy. All you have to do is to see whether a note of the melody is in the Tonic, or the Dominant chord. The first note is E, and it is in the Tonic, but the second note is D, and it is in the Dominant.

Ask your brother, your sister, your mother, your father, or your teacher to play the tune, and play the accompaniment in the Tonic and the Dominant yourself.

You ought to know how, and if you do not, read this over again.

[This is the seventh article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]


THE TONIC, SUB- DOMINANT, DOMINANT IN EVERY
KEY ARE MOST PROMINENT IN MAJOR THEY'RE MAJOR, IN MINOR THEY'RE
MINOR, BUT THE MI- NOR HAR- MONIC HAS A MAJOR DOMINANT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Musical Limerick

The Other Side of the World

The holes among the roots of trees
Lead maybe to some woodchuck's den.
But it is easy to believe
They *might* be filled with Chinamen,
All creeping up through the dark earth
In flowered silk and braided queue.
A line of stooping little men
With slanting eyes to look at you.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Sparrow Peter Found

IT HAD been raining all day, but at last it stopped and six-year-old Peter and Mary, the twins, ran out to the little store to buy thread for mother. They were so glad to be out in the sun again after a day in the house that their feet fairly danced along the shiny wet pavement.

Suddenly Peter stooped and peered into the long grass where something moved. "Hush! Don't move! Perhaps I can catch it!" he whispered.

"Poor thing, he must be hurt!" cried Mary, who was tender-hearted. Slowly Peter crept, cap in hand. There was a flutter of wings in the long wet weeds and a sorrowful "peep!"

"Got him!" he beamed, coming out of the thicket, carrying something in his cap.

"Let me see! Let me see!" shouted Mary.

"No, he might get away. We'll take him to mother."

Mary got there first, for Peter couldn't run lest he jolt his precious burden.

"Poor little creature, he's not really hurt," explained mother, "but he's cold and soaked with rain."

A Warm Nest

They made a nest in a small box, laid the bird in it and put the box in a warm place in the play-room.

That evening, in nighties and dressing-gowns, they stood by the piano, as usual, to sing with their mother before going to bed.

"My turn to choose the song!" shouted Peter. "I want that one about the sparrow falling." This reminded them of their own sparrow and they looked around for him. But he wasn't in his nest, nor on the books nor on the back of any chair.

"What's that funny gray lump on the curtain rod?" asked Mary, pointing.

Peter shoved a chair over and stood on it. "It's our sparrow! He's gone to sleep—his head tucked under a wing. I never saw a bird do that before!"

There was a sudden fluttering of wings right over their heads. The sparrow flew about the room, chirping with excitement.

"He must know we're singing about sparrows!" remarked Peter.

The Friendly Sparrow

The bird perched on the piano and sang with them. Peter and Mary were so amused they could scarcely sing for laughing.

It rained during the next few days. Boy, girl and bird had to stay indoors. The sparrow grew so tame he would peck crumbs from Peter and Mary's hands. He tried to play with them, even. He tugged and shook Mary's doll's bonnet-string, as if he were saying, "Let me help dress the doll!"

When a fine day came the children rushed gladly into the garden and the sunlight.

That evening when they sang there was no fluttering of wings, no chirping accompaniment. When Peter and Mary knew their friend, the bird, was gone they burst into tears.

Then Peter stopped. "Don't cry, Mary!" he comforted. "Our sparrow is a wild bird and would never be happy shut up in our play-room. It was made to be free and fly under the sky with other birds. Remember how glad we were today to run out into the sun. The bird must have felt the same."

A Passenger in the Breadbasket

TABBY KITTEN lived with her mistress, Mary Jo, in a little house by the side of the road. The road ran between two cities. At the front of the house was a little food shop where Mary Jo's mother and Daddy sold good sandwiches and milk and homemade pies and cakes to the people who rode back and forth in cars and buses.

At noon every day a large bus would drive up and the people would come hurrying into the little shop for their luncheon.

"Best food in the State," the big driver of the bus would say to them. Mary Jo and Tabby called him Mr. Happy, because he was always smiling.

Mary Jo helped in the shop, too. She folded the napkins and filled the milk glasses. Tabby Kitten often followed her about.

So, although Tabby Kitten was really Mary Jo's pet, all the men who drove the buses and many of the people knew and petted her when they came to the shop.

Now, noon was a very busy time in the little shop. Busy for everyone, that is, except Tabby Kitten. For at noon, when everyone else was either hungry or busy, Tabby Kitten was sleepy. So each day she would jump up out from under foot and climb to some box or window sill. There she would fix her mouth into a little kitten smile and take a winky-blinky nap.

One day Mr. Happy came pushing into the shop with the large basket of bread that he brought each day from the city.

"Here's the fresh bread," he called as he let the basket down on the floor.

Mary Jo began taking the loaves out to put them on the shelf.

Tabby Kitten played about for a minute, then, with a quiet "Meow!" which meant, "Guess I'll take a nap," she walked off.

She crawled about over the boxes and baskets and soon was quite forgotten. Mary Jo finished her work and closed the wooden top of the basket.

Tabby Kitten took a longer nap than usual that day.

And when she awakened strange things were happening. Instead of opening winky-blinky eyes on the pleasant doings inside the little shop, she was in a dark place. And, oh, oh! Instead of the afternoon quiet that she expected, Tabby Kitten heard a strange noise. Why, she was moving!

"Mew! Mew! Mew! Where am I?" cried Tabby Kitten. "Mew! Mew! Mary Jo!"

But though Tabby Kitten cried her loudest, no Mary Jo came. The strange noise went right on and so did the moving.

"Mew! Mew! Mew!" cried Tabby Kitten. But strange things were still to happen. In a little time the noise and moving stopped.

"Denver! All out!" A voice that Tabby Kitten knew was calling, although she did not know the words. Then, oh, oh, what was happening? The dark place where Tabby Kitten had fallen asleep gave a wild swing.

"Goodness!" said Tabby Kitten as she bumped against the side. "Mew! Mew!" Then came the voice that Tabby Kitten knew again.

"Where's that cat?" There came another bad shake, then it grew quite light about her.

Tabby Kitten opened her green eyes and looked up to see Mr. Happy's surprised face.

"Mew! Mew!" said Tabby Kitten. "What does all this mean?"

"Well, if it isn't Mary Jo's Tabby!" Mr. Happy was laughing now. "Out for a free ride in the breadbasket. Do you have a return ticket?"

"Mew! Mew!" answered Tabby Kitten.

Which must have meant "Yes, sir," for that afternoon when the big blue bus rolled down the road toward the little shop, Tabby Kitten was on the front seat with Mr. Happy. My, how fast the world ran past them! Before Tabby Kitten could any more than wave her tail a time or two they were pulling up to the shop.

Such a squeal of joy and surprise greeted them as Mary Jo came out the door.

"Oh, Tabby Kitten, I've been looking everywhere for you. Where have you been?"

"She went to Denver but there was no queen," laughed Mr. Happy. "Perhaps it is just as well, because she only went in the breadbasket."

Mary Jo laughed, too.

But Tabby Kitten paid little heed to it all. She was glad to be home, so she just jumped up on the window sill and began to wash up after her journey.

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where have you been, Tabby Kitten?" asked Mary Jo

Not Just *for* Grown-ups

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Bumper Wheat Crop Being Cut In Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 3—Washington State's greatest wheat crop in a decade is now being harvested.

With government forecasts telling of a national wheat crop only 45 per cent of normal, Washington farmers are jubilant over a crop which will be 6 per cent above the 1928-32 average.

45,000,000 Bushels

The State will harvest approximately 45,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, government experts figure. The crop is expected to be the most valuable in three years, as drought-ravaged midwestern fields yield little or no wheat this year.

Regional headquarters of the United States Department of Agriculture say the State's crop will be 45,424,000 bushels, or about 2 per cent more than was produced last year, 22 per cent more than in 1934, and almost 45 per cent more than in 1929.

Producing and buying quarters forecast an even greater crop, some placing the estimate as high as 46,875,000 bushels.

Increased Yield

Total acreage for all wheat this year in Washington is estimated at 2,192,000 acres, nearly 10 per cent more than that harvested a year ago, 13 per cent more than in 1934, but about 5 per cent less than the five-year average. Greater yield an acre, however, easily makes up the latter figure to pass normal.

The Government estimates production at the rate of 20.7 bushels an acre compared with the national average of 12.5 but farmers in most producing regions say their crops will average anywhere from 25 to 30 bushels an acre.

Soft white wheat in the southeast area was quoted at 85½, up four cents compared to a year ago.

In the central and eastern portions of the State a new high for the year has been set, equaling the 1934 high. Soft white is 95 cents, coast basis. At Seattle it was 95½ on July 31.

Higher Prices Sought

Farmers are reported planning to hold out for higher prices, at least "two cents higher."

This report came in the face of contemplated 2,000,000 bushel purchase to be made in August by the AAA Commodities Purchase section for relief and distribution in drought areas.

Compared with the drought area, the Washington wheat farmer will find little difficulty in moving crops, railroads will lose no grain traffic and farm implement houses apparently will see no drop in sales.

Cattle Boom Seen

Farmers foresee a minor cattle boom as a result of the drought. Washington range lands, with good supplies, will have an excellent chance to build up their herds with the pink of the midwestern breeding stocks.

Dun and Bradstreet's regional office says the good northwest wheat crop outlook already is showing in its business reports.

Cutler-Hammer Does Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the 1936 half-year, ended June 30, Cutler-Hammer, Inc., reports net profit after depreciation and other charges, but before federal surtaxes on undistributed income $573,794, equal to $1.73 each on 129,999 shares, compared with $321,438 or 97 cents each on 329,000 shares in first half of 1935.

Early Home of An American Poet

By a Staff Artist

Wadsworth-Longfellow House, Portland, Maine

A New England Album—XIX

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 35 years of residence in this imposing brick mansion at 487 Congress Street, Portland, Maine, brought to a climax the series of important Portland personages who lived there. From the day in 1785, when Gen. Peleg Wadsworth opened the first brick house in Portland, its massive 20-inch-thick walls had protected such notable citizens as Lieut. Henry Wadsworth, Commodore Alexander Wadsworth, Stephen Longfellow, a Representative in Congress, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The poet's parents moved to the Congress Street home when he was only eight months old. Although his first and a number of important succeeding poems were written here, it is perhaps more interesting for the purposes of an album to recall the boyish verses pinned to the walls of the "boys' rooms" on the third floor, which sang the delights of breaking ice in the water pitcher on winter mornings. And then there are a number of amusing rhymes on the walls of the kitchen, which was apparently not forbidden territory to the Longfellow youngsters.

The comfortable-looking 150-year-old homestead, constructed of bricks made in Maine, was given to the Maine Historical Society in 1900 by Ann Longfellow Pierce, sister of the poet. She required that the lower rooms were to remain untouched and that the original furnishings be left in their accustomed places. The Society was also required to erect a building to hold the Longfellow library.

Thus, as it stands, the home attracts visitors not only because of its associations with a famous family and a noted poet, but because it is an excellent example of eighteenth and nineteenth century home life. Its chief individuality lies in the brick construction, a notable innovation in a land of frame houses.

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

four different jobs hauling for breweries but lost or quit all of them.

He was "vociferously demanding" in his insistence upon money or a grocery order, though he refused "to put up with such foolishness" as signing an application.

When one visit was made to the home he had been drinking heavily. At length he sold the small truck with which he had been doing odd jobs, and asked to have his oldest daughter removed from school and put on WPA. This was not done. During the first 10 weeks of 1936, up to the time of the report, the family had continued to receive a total of $87.38 in grocery, clothing and fuel orders.

Many Cases of Fraud

This survey commission, after having a check of relief recipients made by city police, claimed to have found 155 cases of unnecessarily large relief payments, 184 cases of apparent fraud, some using fictitious addresses and 220 cases of misuse of relief funds by persons habitually drunk or immoral.

Yet you can't very well chalk off, as having been spoiled by relief, a man like Anton Rodney—yes, that name is real—of Chicago. When he got a $55-a-month WPA job, he asked the chairman of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission to send him a statement of how much he had received on relief between times of being self-supporting during the previous two years. It turned out to be $131.18, and Anton is undertaking to pay it back besides $300 of personal debts.

"You see, no one owes me a living," he wrote.

Then there is Edward Topek, who in 1934 carefully repaid $16.80 to the New York City municipal lodging house for giving him shelter until he found a job as a janitor.

Wanted to Work Out $50

In Hillside, N. J., a man insisted on being placed on an ERA paving job so he could work out the $50 for food furnished to his family. It may be asked, "Why are there not more such cases out of the million that have received help?" But certainly many of them contributed to community charitable funds when they were employed, and in that sense had paid up their accounts before they drew on them.

On the other hand, the aftermath of the Rodney incident takes some of the satisfaction and encouragement even out of that affair. The publicity given to his action resulted in considerable embarrassment to him—in fact, made his life pretty miserable for a while. Other men on the job hearing of what he had done, and not being accustomed to such strictness of conscience, just "razzed him ragged."

Proof of Exceptions

There have been two or three such cases in Chicago since, but with this experience, illustrating how much they are the exception to the general attitude, WPA officials have said nothing about them.

In Georgia, they may tell you of a woman who, although she was an outstanding public health nurse had to apply for aid when both she and her husband had been out of employment so long they had lost their home. Now she is in charge of public health for the entire state.

Down South, too, they saw the WPA theatrical production, "Jeff Davis," from which one member of the cast was called to London to take a leading role.

Higher in the Scale

Here are a few cases reported by the WPA federal art project:

An artist listed in the international "Who's Who" was simply up against it in Washington. In the relief project he did research and made drawings of old navy uniforms for the Navy Library. Now he is on the architectural staff of the National Park Service at $2600 a year.

In Illinois, a young artist born in England, educated in France and now showing rare ability, described himself as having become an expert in wheelbarrow pushing. Discouraged, he had become a violent Communist and had been arrested in relief station riots. With regular employment, food and shelter, he sees the world in a more favorable light and is an enthusiastic, useful worker in his group.

A Valuable Acquisition

Out in Colorado a former mechanic on surveying instruments and cameras, 63 years old, could get no work in his line. The museum found him very capable in making accessories, repairing exhibits, arranging collections and occasionally assisting sculptors. It hopes now to keep him on its staff.

In that state, too, a woman of middle age had won recognition but not financial success some years ago by painting mountain scenery. Under PWAP she has done a series of landscapes which are said to be superior to anything she had done before.

Getting back to some humbler levels of employment, let's take a couple of samples from Kentucky.

Before 1930 a young clerk in Louisville, whom we will call David Ball, was helping support his father and mother with his $80 a month.

Unemployed and reduced to applying for relief, David kept up his skill as a WPA clerk and again helped at home. He took a civil service examination, qualified for a postal clerk's job, and is now making $10 a month more than before the slump.

Up in the hills at the town of London, Ky., they built one of the numerous schoolhouses on the WPA program of that state. For it they quarried with relief labor a native sandstone that had been little used. To begin with, there was just one man in the community who knew how to dress and lay stone. But he taught nine others. Since then a few residents of the town have become interested in building themselves houses of this material and these workers have had private employment in that way.

Not All Rosy

These are some of the rosier spots in the picture that indicate how a considerable portion of relief dollars have served their purpose. These do not constitute by any means the whole picture. The following case happens to be from the files of a private welfare agency not 10 miles from the office of Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, and FERA people would hardly deny that they have had its counterparts or worse on the rolls they recently turned back to the states.

John Rogell, let us call him for the sake of a name, is one of that numerous category who have families larger than their rather vapid capacities will earn a living for. He helps out around a garage. Over four years ago the welfare institution in question had to persuade him to accept assistance in the form of a milk order for his children, who were undernourished.

Relief a Habit With Him

Gradually he has accepted the situation, is still a drag on the funds of the organization, makes no apparent effort to better himself, offers no resistence to the idea of being partially a ward of charity but on the contrary now definitely expects what he once was loth to take—in short, his has become a typical chronic dependent family. The case supervisor's hope is that the children, when they reach earning age, will redeem the situation, but there it is a struggle, for they will have been long exposed to the habitual relief attitude.

Which is really representative of the results of relief—the man who having been tided over is back at work in the railroad shops or the one who has several jobs and still storms at the relief office to take care of his family? The one who is saving quarters out of $55-a-month envelope to pay back his dole or the one who has resigned himself and his family to partial but continual pauperism?

Why, they both are. They are all representative. They represent the way different people respond to the same thing.

Friends Must Travel Under Teacher's Will

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A New York City schoolteacher who, after retiring, traveled widely abroad, made arrangements in her will for friends to travel, too, it was disclosed today.

Under the will of the teacher, May Matteson, who passed on June 28, leaving an estate of more than $20,000, the sum of $3000 was bequeathed in trust to Harry S. Foland of Plainfield, N. J., the money "to be paid only after he makes two trips to Europe."

Edith L. Lukins of Heuvelton, N. Y., was left $1500 "in trust for a trip to Europe."

After deductions for various bequests, Mr. Foland and Olin B. Watson of Armijo, N. M., each were left a one-half life interest in the estate's residue, without conditions.

Boys' Cricket Book For 'Alley Clubs' Costs a Mere 6d.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Young back-alley cricketers who have gazed longingly into booksellers' windows at expensive books by famous men on how to play cricket need window-gaze no longer.

For the Teachers' Union here has come to their aid. A book on how to play cricket, written by one of Britain's most famous cricketers, has been produced with the union's help for 6d. The writer is Mr. D. R. Jardine, captain of the English touring side in Australia in 1932-33.

The union plans to put copies into the hands of the poorest elementary schools at a purely nominal fee. So many open spaces are now being put aside for playing fields for poor children that the back-alley bowlers and batsmen are at last getting a chance of playing cricket in its proper surroundings. The aim of the new book is to enable them to learn cricket well from a master batsman and cricket tactician.

The 6d. book also contains a chapter on Women's Cricket, written by Miss Marjorie Pollard, one of Britain's foremost women exponents of the game.

Recreational Project Speeded in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 3—Progress is being made in the work on the 10,000-acre Catoctin Recreational Area project near Thurmont, Md., 30 miles from this city, where 400 Works Progress Administration and relief workers are constructing picnic grounds and camp sites.

The picnic grounds, which will be opened soon to the public, have rustic log benches, tables, stone fireplace, drinking fountains and foot trails. About 3000 acres will be devoted to wild life. Farmers residing on the land optioned by the Government will be allowed to harvest crops and till the soil until they find suitable residence elsewhere.

Coughlin With Union Group Challenges Both Old Parties

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, returning today to Detroit after addressing three outdoor rallies in New England, said he was prepared to be "instrumental in taking a Communist from the chair once occupied by Washington."

"As I was instrumental in removing Herbert Hoover from the White House, I will be instrumental in taking a Communist from the chair once occupied by Washington," he told a gathering sponsored by the National Union for Social Justice here last night.

A short while before, he addressed a crowd at East Providence, R. I.

Hoover Decried

"Herbert Hoover," he declared, "with his rugged individualism was more dangerous than Stalin with his Communism."

"If Herbert Hoover had been in power this past four years, there'd have been more dynamite holes in the capital than you could count with all the Secret Service men and G-men."

Roosevelt, he asserted, started with a platform and acceptance speech which promised to "make this world a paradise—which he could have done were his promises kept."

Neither Roosevelt Nor Landon

He charged that when the President's father made "his will, he would not entrust his money to Franklin Delano Roosevelt because he did not know how to handle his own money. And this is the man we are entrusting with billions of dollars to spend.

"We can't endorse either Mr. Landon or Mr. Roosevelt, because one wants to go back to the gold standard and the other to the dole standard, and there is not much choice between the two."

At a Worcester rally, he charged that Landon has "changed colors" in the last three months.

O'Brien Introduced

He introduced the Union candidate for Vice-President Thomas O'Brien of Boston, to the East Providence audience, and he remarked:

"We don't believe in the Roosevelt-Tugwell program of destroy and devastate."

The National Union for Social Justice, he said, believes in "practicing social justice rather than fighting against it as do the Democrats and Republicans." He asserted that the Union sought to drive the "money changers' servants from the temple, and those who keep them there—the politicians."

Lutheran Assails Coughlin's Support Of 'Puppet Candidate'

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was assailed here by the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Maier of St. Louis, Mo., before the annual Luther Day meeting, as a "clerical demagogue" who sought to have "the canons of his church shape the political life of the nation."

The attack by Dr. Maier, Lutheran leader and a professor at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was in a speech in the Ocean Grove Auditorium.

The meeting heard a message of greeting sent by President Roosevelt.

Taking "Reform or Revolution" as his topic, Dr. Maier said:

Political Preacher

"It is the super tragedy of our age," he said, "that many churches have proved unworthy of their trust, that instead of working for men's souls churches are fighting over their bodies. Look at them as they pass in review, these highly publicized preachers, typical of widespread trends in the away-from-Christ movement. Here is a priest ripping off his Roman collar to scream out clerical endorsement of a puppet candidate.

"Don't tell me that this clerical demagogue of Royal Oak is repudiated by his own church. He talks personally with Rome by radiophone and his bishop is solidly behind him. Has the Vatican ever disavowed him?

"If ever Coughlinism should triumph his church would capitalize the triumph, and the radio priest would be the voice of his church."

President's Greeting

President Roosevelt's message to the meeting was as follows:

"I have heard with much interest of plans to hold Lutheran Day at Ocean Grove, N. J., and heartily commend the purpose of this gathering; the reaffirmation by all Christians assembled on that day of their allegiance to God and country. In these days when so many perplexing problems crowd upon us for solution, we should all make an earnest petition to the Author of all wisdom for light to follow wherever it directs.

"I send all who may participate in this annual Luthern Day my hearty felicitations."

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Owens and Metcalfe Run One, Two in Dash Final—New Record in Olympic Hammer

Negro Athletes Give U. S. 15 Points

Ohio State Sprint Star Glides Through to a World Title

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Off the marks fast and moving into the lead after the first 10 meters, Jesse Owens today won the Olympic 100-meter sprint championship, achieving the first of three gold medals he has set as his goal in the XIth Olympiad.

The brown Buckeye bullet, a top-heavy favorite from the start of yesterday's preliminaries in the sprint feature, for the second time in as many days equaled the Olympic and world record of 10.3 seconds in capturing the title.

Ralph Metcalfe, husky Chicago Negro flier, finished a yard and one-half behind Owens. Metcalfe was timed in 10.4 seconds.

American Negroes, running one-two for the second straight Olympiad, dominated the event from the start to finish, each winning their semifinal heats and then fighting it out in the final. Metcalfe also was a close second to Eddie Tolan, Detroit Negro, in the 1932 final.

Wykoff Finished Fourth

Martin Osendarp of Holland started well and prevented the American team from sweeping the event as he took third. Frank Wykoff of Carpenteria, Calif., three-time Olympian, was fourth; Erich Borchmeyer of Germany, fifth, and Har Strandberg of Sweden, who pulled a muscle in his right leg, sixth and last.

The six finalists lined up with Owens on the inside, assigned the second lane from the pole to avoid the heaviest section of the track made muddy by a virtual cloudburst at noon. Wykoff and Metcalfe were on the outside.

The six-man field broke perfectly the first time at the crack of the starter's gun. After 10 meters, Jesse, running machinelike, quickly moved to the front. He held a slight lead at the halfway mark and easily withstood Metcalf's challenge in the last 20 meters. Wykoff was overtaken by the Hollander, Osendarp, who was timed in 10.5s.

The sprint victory ceremony followed as the capacity crowd gave the two American Negroes a tremendous ovation. Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, was among the first to congratulate Owens, who resumes work tomorrow in the broad jump and the 200-meter trials.

Woodruff Runs Easily

John Woodruff, lanky University of Pittsburgh Negro freshman, obeying instructions, jumped to the front in the first 800 meter semi-final trial and out-distanced the entire field. He won by 20 yards in 1:52.7. Kasimierz Kucharski of Poland was second.

Giving Olympic-record breaking performances, Karl Hein and Erwin Blask of Germany finished one-two in the hammer throw event. Hein threw the hammer 56.49 meters, 185ft. 4 1-16in. Blask's best effort covered 55.04 meters, 180ft. 6 31-32in. The 24-year-old record of 179ft. 8 4-10in. was made by Matt McGrath of New York at Stockholm in 1912.

Oskar Warngard of Sweden, also eclipsing McGrath's mark, took third with 54.83 meters (179ft. 10 45/64in.). Alfons Koutonen of Finland won fourth place with 51.90 meters (170ft. 3 11/32in.).

The Americans—Bill Rowe of Pontiac, R. I., and Donald Favor of South Gray, Maine—finished fifth and sixth. Rowe's best throw was 51.66 meters (169ft. 5 47/64in.). Favor pulled up last in the final with 51.01 meters (167ft. 4 11/16in.).

Clean Sweep for America

Following in Woodruff's steps, Harry Williamson of the University of North Carolina, and Chick Hornbostel of Indiana gave America a clean sweep of the 800 meter semi-finals as Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo., won both of her preliminary trials in the 100 meter dash in record-smashing time.

Williamson won the second 800 meter semifinal in 1:53.1 in a hot three-corner stretch finish. He outlasted Gerald Backhouse of Australia and Phil Edwards, Canadian Negro, both of whom were clocked in 1:53.2. Blackhouse, however, was adjudged the second place winner. Williamson earned his victory by pulling up in the backstretch after Edwards had done most of the pace-setting.

Hornbostel laid off the pace in his semifinal but moved up on the outside at the gun lap, took the lead coming off the backstretch and won going away by seven yards from Mario Lañzi of Italy.

Miss Stephens, clocked in new world and Olympic time of 11.4s. in her first trial, came back to take her semifinal in 11.5s. She beat Kathe Krauss by four yards.

Annette Rogers of Chicago also reached the 100-meter final, qualifying in third place in an exciting semifinal which saw Marie Dollinger of Germany outsprint Stella Walsh of Poland as both were clocked in 12 seconds flat. Miss Rogers was a yard and one half behind.

Sunday reached a climax when four high jumpers surpassed Harold Osborn's 12-year-old record of 6ft. 6in. made at Paris in 1924. Johnson, Compton, Calif., Junior College star, won with a jump of 6ft. 7 15-16in. Dave Albritton and Delos Thurber taking the next two medals with the bar at 6ft. 6¾in.

The Americans' fortunes contrasted sharply in the men's two-field events which were conducted in easy stages throughout the whole day. There never was any doubt that Johnson was the best jumper as the long-legged Negro cleard the bar on successive heights consistently on his first attempt and finally shook off his two teammates and Finland's blond, handsome Kotkas.

The new champion, who lost the jump-off four years ago for the Olympic crown, essayed a new world record height with the bar at 16th of an inch short of six feet 10, but missed twice. Johnson and Albritton both cleared 6ft. 9¾in. in the final American tryouts three weeks ago.

Albriton won the silver medal, and Thurber the bronze medal in a subsequent jump-off in which they outlasted Kotkas.

German Wins Shotput

Finland's Baerlund led the shot-putters through the elimination trials and twice surpassed Leo Sexton's Olympic mark of 52 ft. 6 3-16 in., tossing the shot 52 ft. 7 1-16 in. and 52 ft. 10 21-32 in., but Woellke reserved his decisive effort for the six-man final.

Germany thus achieved her long-sought first triumph in men's Olympic track and field competition, and made the showing impressive by Bernhard Stoeck's capture of third place with 51 ft. 4 35-64 in., thus shutting out the American trio. Torrance was far off form. He bettered 48 ft. only once in his first three throws and barely qualified.

The summary of those events in which finals were held Sunday follows:

10,000-Meter Run—Won by Salminen, Finland, 30:15.4; second Askola, Finland, 30:15.6; third, Iso-Hollo, Finland, 30:20.2; fourth, Murakoso, Japan, 30:25; fifth, Burns, Great Britain, 30:28.2; sixth, Zabala, Argentina, 31:22. Americans: eighth, Don Lash, 31.39.4; sixteenth, Eino Pentti 32.23; eighteenth, Stanley Wudyka, untimed.

Running High Jump—Won by Cornelius Johnson, United States, 2.03 meters (6ft. 7½in.) (Betters Olympic record); triple tie for second among Dave Albritton, United States; Delos Thurber, United States, and Kalevi Kotkas, Finland, at 2.00 meters (6ft. 6¾in.), with Albritton taking second place, Thurber third place and Kotkas fourth on the jumpoff; fifth, Kimio Yada, Japan 1.97 meters (6ft. 5⅞in.); tie for sixth among Kalima, Finland; Asakuma, Japan; H. Tanaka, Japan, and Weikoetz, Germany, 1.94 meters (6ft. 4 25-64in.).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Woellke, Germany, 16.20 meters (53ft. 1½in.); second, Baerlund, Finland, 16.12 meters (52ft. 10 21-32in.); third, Stoeck, Germany, 15.66 meters (51ft. 4 35-64in.); fourth, Sam Francis, United States, 15.45 meters (50ft. 8 9-32in.); fifth, Jack Torrance, United States, 15.38 meters (50ft. 5 17-32in.); sixth, Dimitri Zaitz, United States, 15.32 meters (50ft. 3 5-32in.)

Women's Javelin Throw—Won by Hilde Fleischer, Germany, 45.18 meters (148ft. 2 25-32in.); second, Luise Krueger, Germany, 43.29 meters (142ft. 3⅛in.); third, Maria Kwasniewska, Poland, 41.80 meters (137ft. 1⅞in); fourth, Hermine Bauma, Austria, 41.66 meters (136ft. 8⅝in.); fifth, Sadako Yamamoto, Japan, 41.45 meters (135ft. 11 59-64in.); sixth, Lydia Eberhardt, Germany, 41.37 meters (135ft. 8 49-64in.).

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Summaries in Olympic track and field competition today:

400-Meter Hurdles Trials (First Two Qualify in Each Heat)

First Heat—Won by Kovacs, Hungary, 53.7; second, Bosmans, Belgium, 53.8; third, Joye, France, 54.1; fourth, Fukuda, Japan.

Second Heat—Won by Nottbrock, Germany, 54.7; second, Dale Schofield, United States, 54.8; third, Facelli, Italy, 55.1; fourth, Worall, Canada.

Third Heat—Won by Miguel White, Philippines, 53.4; second, Loaring, Canada, 54.3; third, Watson, Australia, 54.5; fourth, Ichihara, Japan.

Fourth Heat—Won by Joe Patterson, United States, 54.4; second Lavenus, Argentina, 54.5; third, Scheele, Germany, 54.6; fourth, Ridi, Italy.

Fifth Heat—Won by Nantikas, Greece, 53.8; second, Magalhaes, Brazil, 54.2; third, Ivanovic, Yugoslavia, 54.7; fourth, Rushton, South Africa.

Sixth Heat—Won by Glen Hardin, United States, 53.9; second, Kuerten, Germany, 54.6; third, Leitner, Austria, 54.9; fourth, Berndt, Czechoslovakia.

100-Meter Semifinals (First Three Enter Finals)

First Heat—Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 10.4s.; second, Frank Wykoff, United States, 10.5s.; third, Strandberg, Sweden, 10.5; fourth, Beveren, Holland; fifth, Pennington, Great Britain; sixth, Haenni, Switzerland.

Second Heat—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, United States, 10.5s.; second, Osendarp, Holland, 10.6s.; third, Borchmeyer, Germany, 10.7.; fourth, MacPhee, Canada; fifth, Sweeney, Great Britain; sixth, Sir, Hungary.

Final—Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 10.3s. (time listed world and Olympic records); second, Ralph Metcalfe, United States, 10.4; third, Martin Osendarp, Holland, 10.5; fourth, Frank Wykoff, United States; fifth, Erich Borchmeyer, Germany; sixth, Hans Strandberg, Sweden.

Hammer Throw—Won by Karl Hein, Germany, 56.49 meters (185ft. 4 1-6in.) (new Olympic record; betters old record of 179ft. 8.4in. held by Matt McGrath, United States); second, Erwin Blask, Germany, 55.04 meters (180ft. 6 31-32in.); third, Oskar Warngard, Sweden, 54.83 meters (179ft. 10 45-64in.); fourth, Alfons Koutonen, Finland, 51.90 meters (170ft. 3 11-32in.); fifth, Bill Rowe, United States, 51.66 meters (169ft. 5 47-64in.); sixth, Donald Favor, United States, 51.01 meters (167ft. 4 11-16in.).

800-Meter Semifinals (First Three in Each Heat Qualify For Final)

First Heat—Won by John Woodruff, United States, 1:52.7; second, Kucharski, Poland, 1:54.7; third, Anderson, Argentina, 1:54.8; fourth, Szabo, Hungary, 1:55.1; fifth, Dessecker, Germany, 1:55.3; sixth, Eichberger, Austria, 1:56.2.

100-Meter Trials (Women) (First Two Qualify for Semifinals

First Heat—Won by Emmy Albus, Germany, 12.4s.; second, Vancura, Austria, 12.5; third, Cameron, Canada, 12.7; fourth, Halttu, Finland.

Second Heat—Won by Helen Stephens, United States, 11.4s. (new world and Olympic record); second, Dolson, Canada, 12.3; third, Neumann, Austria, 12.9; fourth, Komiya, Japan; fifth, Hofman, Yugoslavia.

Third Heat—Won by Stella Walasiewicz (Walsh), Poland, 12.05s.; second, Essman, Finland, 12.08; third, Koning, Holland, 12.09; fourth, Perrous, France; fifth, Lee, China.

Fourth Heat—Won by Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain, 12.8 seconds; second, Annette Rogers, United States, 12.8; third, Devries, Holland; fourth, Machemer, Austria; fifth, From, Holland.

Fifth Heat—Won by Kaethe Krauss, Germany, 12.1; second, Meager, Canada, 12.4; third, Brown, Great Britain, 12.8; fourth, Roumania, Yugoslavia.

Sixth Heat—Won by Marie Dollinger, Germany, 12.0; second, Burke, Great Britain, 12.4; third, Lanitis, Greece, 12.8; fourth, Cabrijan, Yugoslavia; fifth, Mabile, France; sixth, Martinez, Chile.

XIth Olympiad Program Tuesday

10:30 a. m.—Broad jump, eliminations; 200 meters, first heats.
3:00 p. m.—400-meter hurdles, semifinals.
3:30 p. m.—200 meters, second heats.
4:30 p.m.—Broad jump final.
5:30 p.m.—400-meter hurdles final.
5:45 p.m.—800-meter final.
6:00 p. m.—5000-meter semi-finals.

[Subtract Six Hours for Eastern Standard Time]

Speed and Distances Changed Since Early Olympic Days

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 3—Today we saw decided the final of the 100 meters—which corresponds to the stadion, or short race, of the Olympic Games in the days of ancient Greece. After the third century B. C. each festival was written into history bearing the name of the winner of this event. And for this reason it came to be regarded as "the" event of the Games. So when the first modern Olympic Games were arranged at Athens in 1896, you may be sure a race once down the length of the Stadium was the first contest decided upon.

Looking back through the years from the present point of athletics advancement it seems a quaint notion that the 1896 winner occupied 12 whole seconds on his way from the starting line to the tape. Twelve whole seconds! Why, that would not have been fast enough to win the women's Olympic 100 meters at Los Angeles in 1932. Stanislawa Walasiewicz, the Polish girl who was victorious then, returned 11.9s. But in his day Tom Burke was accounted no end of a "flier." At Athens he was the only runner who adopted a crouching position at the start of the race. The others favored the "dab" get-away, leaning forward from an upright position, with one foot advanced.

The track at Paris in 1900 was faster than the one laid down at Athens for the Games of 1896, and the winner of the second Olympic short sprint, F. W. Jarvis, of U. S. A., cut under Burke's time by more than a second.

British Runners Enter the Picture

The sequence of American Olympic sprint successes, maintained by Archibald Hahn in 1904, was broken at London four years later by R. E. Walker, a young man from Natal, who won his way into the South African Olympic team, but was not one of the original selections. He was only 19 years old. In the final he beat J. A. Rector, of the United States, by three feet.

As Walker had done in 1908, Craig, of the U. S. A., equaled the Olympic record in 1912 and won the 200 meters as well—a double success that was repeated in 1928 by the 19-year-old Canadian high school boy, Percy Williams, and in 1932 by Eddie Tolan. Williams had been in serious competition only two years.

In the meanwhile, Charlie Paddock's bounding stride and celebrated finishing leap through the air had retained the laurels for America in 1920 and Harold M. Abrahams, of England, apparently hauling himself through the air by invisible overhead wires, had wrested them away again in 1924. Abrahams' new record, 10.6s., which he returned in two heats and the final within the space of only two days, endured only until 1932. Then Eddie Tolan, chased hard to the tape by Ralph Metcalfe, clipped off .3 of a second from it.

Tolan Equals Record

The final of 1932, in which Tolan equaled the world's record after two false starts, was the first since 1912 that had not had a Britisher in it. The order at the finish was Tolan, Metcalfe, Arthur Jonath, of Germany; George Simpson, U. S. A.; D. J. Joubert, South Africa, and Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan. Tolan was declared to have won by two inches, although most spectators (with eyes "slower" than those of the electro-photographic "camera-clock" positioned at the tape) thought Metcalfe had just got home.

Metcalfe, a tall, lithe powerful figure, started the slower but after halfway he steadily drew up on the chunky figure of the "Midnight Express" and I, for one, was applaunding what appeared to be his brilliant victory when the judges made their announcement. Tolan's was the first running triumph ever gained by a Negro athlete in the Olympic Games.

America's Field Event Supremacy

Great as Americans' successes have been on the track, their triumph in the field events has been far greater. Only very occasionally does a European manage to put a check on their run of victories. Take the high jump and the 16-pound shotput and hammer throw as examples. These events require a high degree of specialization if tip-top results are to be obtained. Careful coaching is necessary, very earnest application, and unremitting practice. To these considerations Americans submit themselves willingly. They have evolved improved technique and their concentration on the finer points has borne fruit in Olympic competitions.

They came to the Games here with the amazing record of having won both the high jump and the shotput eight times out of a possible nine and the hammer six times out of a possible eight. And, in the process, they have shown a steady advance of accomplishment. Nowadays the performances that gained first places in 1896 would not be sufficient to win a club championship in any first-class athletic club. Leo Sexton's record shotput at Los Angeles in 1932 was 52ft. 6 3-16in. He did that with the last of his six heaves—3 in the qualifying competition, 3 in the final. All were over 50 feet. Compare that with Robert Garrett's 36 ft. 2in. in 1896.

A Monopoly Broken

Until 1932 America did not know what it felt like not to win the high jump. So it came as quite a shock when young Duncan McNaughton, representing Canada, won at Los Angeles, with 6ft. 5⅝in.—only ⅜in. below the record set up by that celebrated jumper and all-round athlete, H. M. Osborn, at Paris in 1924. McNaughton learned a great deal about form in jumping at the University of Southern California from Bob Van Osdel, whom he beat in the Olympic final. They worked out together, day after day, and Bob was usually the better of the two. In the Olympic final they tied for first place with Cornelius Johnson, United States of America, and Simon Toribio, Philippines, and had to jump off for the championship. On the eve of the games, McNaughton was considered only the fourth best high jumper on the University of Southern California's track team!

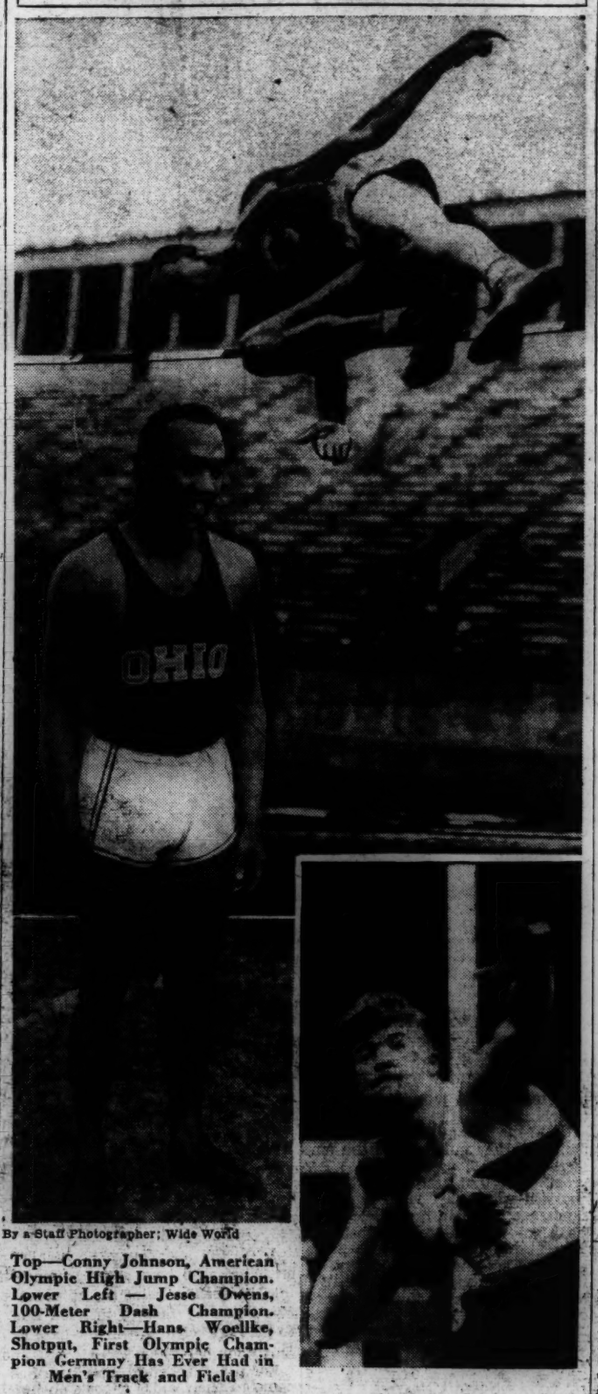
Hard to Beat

One of the longest standing records in the whole Olympic Games is that for the hammer throw, made by M. J. McGrath at Stockholm in 1912. Nearly half a century has elapsed since he credited himself with 179ft. 7½in. Mention of Matt McGrath reminds me of a pleasing little episode in which he figured when he was competing at Paris in 1924. The judges there were disposed to disqualify the throws of M. C. Nokes, England's only hammer-thrower of consequence since the war. But Matt challenged the propriety of that ruling and in the light of what he said, the officials felt obliged to change their opinion.

America's flair for field events was carried into the realm of women's sport when the javelin throw for the fair sex was introduced in 1932, thanks to the jaunty and irrepressible Mildred Didrikson, who put up a world's record with 143ft. 4in.

In addition to those events that I have mentioned, we have seen decided here already the 10,000-meter run and two weight-lifting championships. These will be discussed in later articles of the series.

Early Heroes In 1936 Games



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Top—Conny Johnson, American Olympic High Jump Champion. Lower Left — Jesse Owens, 100-Meter Dash Champion. Lower Right—Hans Woellke, Shotput, First Olympic Champion Germany Has Ever Had in Men's Track and Field

Past Victors

Athletics

100 Meters

Year and Place	Name and Country	Time or Distance
1932—Los Angeles	Eddie Tolan, U. S. A.	10.3s.*
1928—Amsterdam	Percy Williams, Canada	10.8s.
1924—Paris	H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain	10.6s.
1920—Antwerp	C. W. Paddock, U. S. A.	10.8s.
1912—Stockholm	R. C. Craig, U. S. A.	10.8s.
1908—London	R. E. Walker, South Africa	10.8s.
1904—St. Louis	Archibald Hahn, U. S. A.	11 s.
1900—Paris	F. W. Jarvis, U. S. A.	10.8s.
1896—Athens	T. E. Burke, U. S. A.	12 s.

10,000 Meters

1932—Los Angeles	Janus Kusocinski, Poland	30m. 11.4s.*
1928—Amsterdam	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30m. 18.8s.
1924—Paris	Wilye Ritola, Finland	30m. 23.2s.
1920—Antwerp	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31m. 45.8s.
1912—Stockholm	Hans Kolehmainen, Finland	31m. 20.8s.

High Jump—Men

1932—Los Angeles	Duncan McNaughton, Canada	6ft. 5⅝in.
1928—Amsterdam	R. W. King, U. S. A.	6ft. 4¼in.
1924—Paris	H. M. Osborn, U. S. A.	6ft. 6 in.*
1920—Antwerp	R. W. Landon, U. S. A.	6ft. 4½in.
1912—Stockholm	A. W Richards, U. S. A.	6ft. 4 in.
1908—London	H. F. Porter, U. S. A.	6ft. 3 in.
1904—St. Louis	S. S. Jones, U. S. A.	5ft. 11 in.
1900—Paris	I. K. Baxter, U. S. A.	6ft. 2⅝in.
1896—Athens	E. H. Clark, U. S. A.	5ft. 11¾in.

16-Pound Shotput—Men

1932—Los Angeles	Leo Sexton, U. S. A.	52ft. 6 3/16in.*
1928—Amsterdam	John Kuck, U. S. A.	52ft. 0½in.
1924—Paris	C. L. Houser, U. S. A.	49ft. 2¾in.
1920—Antwerp	Wille Porhola, Finland	48ft. 7 in.
1912—Stockholm	P. J. McDonald, U. S. A.	50ft. 4¼in.
1908—London	Ralph Rose, U. S. A.	46ft. 7½in.
1904—St. Louis	Ralph Rose, U. S. A.	48ft. 7 in.
1900—Paris	Richard Sheldon, U. S. A.	46ft. 3½in.
1896—Athens	Robert Garrett, U. S. A.	36ft. 2 in.

16-Pound Hammer-Throw

1932—Los Angeles	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	176ft. 11⅛in.
1928—Amsterdam	Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland	168ft. 7½in.
1924—Paris	F. D. Tootell, U. S. A.	174ft. 10¼in.
1920—Antwerp	P. J. Ryan, U. S. A.	173ft. 5¼in.
1912—Stockholm	M. J. McGrath, U. S. A.	170ft. 7½in.
1908—London	J. J. Flanagan, U. S. A.	170ft. 4½in.
1904—St. Louis	J. J. Flanagan, U. S. A.	168ft. 1 in.
1900—Paris	J. J. Flanagan, U. S. A.	167ft. 4 in.

Javelin-Throw—Women

1932—Los Angeles	Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A.	143ft. 4in.*

Weight-Lifting

Feather-Weight

1932—Los Angeles	Raymond Suvigny, France
1928—Amsterdam	F. Andrysek, Austria
1924—Paris	P. Gabetti, Italy
1920—Antwerp	D. de Haes, Belgium

Light-Weight

1932—Los Angeles	Rene Duverger, France
1928—Amsterdam	K. Helbig, Germany and H. Haas, Austria, tied.
1924—Paris	E. Decottignies, France
1920—Antwerp	A. Neyland, Estonia

*Olympic Record

England Defeats Mexico

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—With Capt. B. J. Fowler scoring eight goals, England outmaneuvered Mexico today, 13—11, in the first match of the Olympic round-robin polo championship series. The Mexicans, with Juan Garcia and Antonia Nava leading the way, got away to an early lead, but the English riders soon overtook them and piled up an advantage which withstood the Central Americans' late rush. Approximately 15,000 fans, wrapped in overcoats, watched the match.

A's Train in Mexico City

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Robert Schroeder, secretary of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, said Saturday Mexico City had been selected definitely as the 1937 camp site for the team. Schroeder, who just returned from Mexico City, said he expected the Athletics would play games against the teams of the Mexican Baseball League Association and "make a few trips to league cities like Vera Cruz and others I can't pronounce. He said the A's would be the first complete major-league team to play in Mexico.

Best Seabright Meeting in Years Comes to a Close

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 3—The best tournament Seabright has seen in many a year, both in the quality of the players and the interest of the spectators, came to an end on Saturday. With the three remaining finals bringing less competition than had been expected, due to the overwhelming superiority of the players on one side of the net in both the men's doubles and the women's singles, while the semifinals and finals in the mixed doubles were also one-sided.

If, as recently announced, Wilmer Allison is about to retire from tournament play, he is certainly going out in a blaze of glory. For the first time this season, he has hit his mid-summer stride, and paired with his partner of many seasons, John Van Ryn, walloped with all his old-time vigor and accuracy, to swamp the young pair of Californians, Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0, in the final of the men's doubles. Riggs and Sabin could do nothing against the accurate combination play of the national champions, and were swept off the court in less than an hour of play. It was really a lesson to the youngsters on how to play doubles, and if they assimilate it properly it will do much to improve their game.

The result of this match ends play for the Seabright doubles bowls, the second of the series, which have been in play since 1926, when Little Bill Johnston and Edward G. Chandler were the victors, after Johnston and Clarence J Griffin had retired the first pair the preceding year with three straight victories. Allison and Van Ryn had previous wins in 1931 and 1934 to their credit, and this victory clinched final possession.

Then Alice Marble was even more effective in her victory in the finals of the ladies' singles, as she outplayed Carolin Babcock in such brilliant style that the latter appeared slow by comparison. Placing with consummate accuracy yet using abundant power, Miss Marble was on top of the ball in every rally, and only for a brief period at the start of the second set, was Miss Babcock able to resort to her net play, and place Miss Marble on the defensive. But the latter came right back with well-placed angle shots past the higher-ranked player, and Miss Babcock soon was back on the baseline, working hard but in vain to meet the power of the winner. The score, 6—0, 6—3, shows the severity of the winner, and the entire match went only 34 minutes.

J. Donald Budge and Dorothy Andrus were the mixed doubles winners, scoring successive victories over Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn, and Gracyn Wheeler and John McDairmid, the winner of the men's singles, both at 6—4, 6—4. This is the second victory for Mrs. Andrus and stamps her as an effective doubles player, as she was also victorious in the ladies' doubles on the previous day, with Mme. Henrotin. She uses her net stance in doubles to make many hard volleys, and this was an aid to the all round play of Budge, who is likely to prove a factor in the later tournaments of the season, due to his rest from singles play during this week.

Abba of Italy Leads Modern Pentathlon

BERLIN, Aug. 3—Alfred Starbird of Burlington, Vt., tied for eighth place and led the American trio in the 5000-meter equestrian cross-country race yesterday, first event in the Olympic modern pentathlon championship.

Silvano Abba of Italy paced the field of 42 over the 20 jumps and was timed in 9:02.5. Starbird tied with Sven Thofelt of Sweden in 9:27.9.

Lieut. Charles Leonard of St. Petersburg, Fla., finished 16th in 9:47 and Lieut. Frederick Weber of West Point, N. Y., and the New York A. C. was 23rd in 10:19.

Approximately 10,000 spectators lined the course and were amazed as 30 riders cleared the obstacles without a miss. In second place behind Abba were Col. Raoul Mollet, Belgium, and Gotthardt Handrick, Germany. They were both timed in 9:09.6

Other leaders were Edouard Delecourt, Belgium, fourth, 9:13; Ritter Orban, Hungary, fifth, 9:13.3; Luiscasillas Rodriguz, Mexico, sixth, 9:16; Hans Baumann, Switzerland, seventh, 9:24.4; and Ebbe Gyllenstierna, Sweden, tenth.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	34	.660
Cleveland	57	44	.564
Chicago	54	46	.540
Detroit	53	47	.530
Boston	54	49	.524
Washington	50	51	.495
St. Louis	35	65	.305
Philadelphia	34	67	.337

Results Aug. 1
New York 5, Cleveland 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 13, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 3, Boston 0.

Results Aug. 2
New York 4, Cleveland 4 (16 innings, tie).
Washington 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 9, Boston 1.
Chicago 12, Boston 11 (12 innings).

Fine Wins Chess Tourney

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands, Aug. 3 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York captured first prize in the international chess masters' tournament, which ended Saturday, finishing undefeated with only five of his games drawn. Fine had a score of 8½ to 2½. Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was in second place with a count of 7½ to 3½. The other prize winners were Paul Keres of Estonia and Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland, who scored 6½ to 4½, and K. D. Bogoljubow of Germany and Geza Marocsy of Hungary, with 6 to 5.

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Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Men

United States	46
Germany	31¼
Finland	30¼
Japan	5½
Sweden	5
Holland	4
Great Britain	2
Argentina	1

Women

Germany	16
Poland	4
Austria	3
Japan	2

Washington Canoe Club Leads Field In National Races

LAKE SEBAGO, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Washington (D. C.) Canoe Club dominated the National Canoe Racing Championships yesterday scoring a total of 64 points in the 18 events on the program. Competing against a field which included most of the leading paddlers of the East, except those in Europe with the Olympic team, the Washington blade wielders finished first in 10 races.

The Yonkers (N. Y.) Canoe Club finished second with 32 points, winning five races. The Crescent Club of Waltham, Mass., scored 12 points, the Red Feather Club of Hackensack, N. J., and the Cacawa Club of Philadelphia 9 each, the Sebago Club, Bear Mountain, N. Y., Needham (Mass.) Club and Philadelphia Canoe Club 8 each, and Breeds Canoe Club, Dedham, Mass., 7½. Needham, Philadelphia Canoe Club, and Sebago gained one first-place apiece in the competition which included junior, intermediate and senior races in one-man, tandem and fours with both single-blade and double-blade paddles.

The outstanding individual performance was given by Edward Trilling of Washington. He won both the one-man junior single blade and the one-man intermediate double-blade races, paired with H. C. Florence to win both tandem intermediate events and paddled on Washington's two triumphant fours teams.

New champions were crowned in all six senior events with Washington taking three of them. Harry Knight, 48-year-old Washington veteran who finished second to Harold Bruns of Yonkers in the senior double-blade singles, figured in two senior tandem victories with Dick Ackad and John Long as his partners.

The best time for the course was registered by the Yonkers Canoe Club's senior double-blade fours, which turned in 3m. 51s. The Pendleton Canoe Club of New York, which sent four of its best paddlers to the Olympics, came in last today. Pendleton was runner-up to Washington a year ago.

American Wrestlers Keep Records Clear

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—America's middleweights and light-heavyweight catch-as-catch-can wrestlers kept their records clear of any penalty points in Olympic competition today by winning their first-round matches by falls.

Richard Voliva of Bloomington, Ind., threw Vandermeve of South Africa in 10m. 41s. after one of the hottest middleweight matches of the day.

Ray Clemons, Central State (Okla.) Teachers College star from Duke, Okla., won his light-heavyweight bout with Paul Datwyler of Switzerland by a fall in 14m. 31s.

Roy Dunn, heavyweight from Oklahoma A. and M., was the only American to finish the first round with three points chalked up against him. Dunn was thrown in 13m. 30s. by the Swede, Nils Akerlind.

Meanwhile, the lighter grapplers plunged into second-round competition, Ross Flood, of Blackwell, Okla., triumphed over Thorat of India by a fall in 4m. 50s. in the bantamweight class and thus went into the third round with only one penalty point charged against him.

Egyptian Makes New Weight-Lifting Mark

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Mohammed Ahned Mesbah, an Egyptian Government employee from Alexandria, established a new Olympic weight-lifting record last night to win the lightweight championship after Tony Terlazzo of York, Penna., had taken the featherweight title with a lift of 687½ pounds.

The Egyptian lifted a total of 753½ pounds. Second place among the lightweights went to Fein of Austria, who hoisted the same total weight, but was placed below the winner because of his greater weight. Janses of Germany was third with 720½ pounds.

American entries in the lightweight division finished fifth and eighth, respectively. John B. Terpak lifted 709 pounds and Robert Mitchell 693. Both are from York, Penna.

As a result of Terlazzo's featherweight victory and a sixth place in the same division by John Terry of New York, the United States held second place in the point scoring after last night's events with 12 points as compared to 20 for Egypt.

Sutter Heading College Netmen In Ranking List

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—As a result of his victory in the national intercollegiate championships at Evanston, Ill., in June, Ernest Sutter of Tulane has been given the No. 1 place in the intercollegiate tennis rankings for 1936, announced yesterday by the intercollegiate committee. The rankings recommended by the committee must be approved by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its next annual meeting.

Behind Sutter, whose brother Clifford topped the intercollegiate rankings in 1930 and 1932, is placed Vernon John of Southern California with third place going to Ramsay Potts of North Carolina. The Stanford team of Ben Dey and William Seward heads the doubles rankings followed by Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess of the University of Chicago. Dey and Seward won the national intercollegiate title.

California players dominate the field of 16 players ranked in singles with five men. The Midwest is represented by four players, the South by three and the Southwest and East by two each.

The rankings, as announced by the committee composed of Thane R. Halstead, chairman, Dr. D. A. Penick, C. S. Garland, Karl Kamrath, Ernest Sutter, Ralph Minnich and John R. Law follow:

Singles: 1, Ernest Sutter, Tulane; 2, Bernon John, Southern California; 3, Ramsay Potts, North Carolina; 4, Ben Dey, Stanford; 5, Ralph Minnich, Princeton; 6, Lindsey Franklin, Texas; 7, Gardner Mully, Miami, Fla.; 8, George Stevens, Yale; 9, John Law, Stanford; 10, Charles Carr, Southern California; 11, Donald Leavens, Northwestern; 12, Edgar Weller, Texas; 13, Richard Bennett, California; 14, John Shostrom, Chicago; 15, George Ball, Northwestern; 16, Russell Ball, Northwestern.

Doubles: 1, Ben Dey and William Seward, Stanford; 2, Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, Chicago; 3, Vernon John and Charles Carr, Southern California; 4, Paul Newton and Richard Bennett, California; 5, George Ball and Russell Ball, Northwestern; 6, Ralph Minnich and Frederick Whitman, Princeton; 7, Lindsey Franklin and Edgar Weller, Texas; 8, Ramsay Potts and Edward Fuller, North Carolina.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	71	42	.628
Buffalo	66	48	.579
Newark	63	48	.568
Baltimore	60	55	.522
Toronto	57	57	.500
Montreal	54	59	.478
Albany	42	69	.378
Syracuse	38	73	.342

Results Aug. 1
Albany 1, Montreal 0.
Albany 10, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 13, Baltimore 7.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 5.
Newark 11, Rochester 3.

Results Aug. 2
Rochester 15, Newark 2.
Newark 1, Rochester 0.
Buffalo 12, Baltimore 10.
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 6.
Montreal 6, Albany 3.
Montreal 17, Albany 9.
Toronto 7, Syracuse 5.
Syracuse 3, Toronto 1.

Belgium Fencers Win From U. S.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—The American men's fencing team was defeated, 12 to 4, by the Belgium team in the Olympic foil preliminaries yesterday, after winning from Norway, 12 to 4, and from Switzerland, 13 to 3.

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The Song of the Turtle

IN THE center of a suburban village that lies just beyond the noise of a big city, there is a little left-over country lane. Its individuality must be quite remarkable, for it has successfully resisted the encroachment of the busy market, the railroad station and various groups of houses by which it is surrounded.

One early morning a woman in search of fresh inspiration for her daily work strolled into this little lane behind the market, of whose rather stupid beginning and end she knew, but whose length she had not investigated for many years. As the foliage of the shrubbery closed behind her, she experienced the unexpected thrill of joy that comes to the explorer of new territory. The little road had become an irregular path that wound almost immediately into a scene of seclusion and peace, such as one would expect to find only in the deep woods. This was the one point at the turn of the path where all sight of civilization was blotted out by the thick foliage, and here the woman stood for just a moment and, in childlike enthusiasm, whispered to herself: "Lost—in the deep forest!"

Then came the encounter with a friend long heard and loved but never seen. A slight movement among the leaves drew her attention to a near-by bush, and there, quietly concerned with his own affairs, sat the Wood Thrush! For years, each spring she had listened for his silver note floating out from the wooded hills, bringing at dawn the promise of joy and leaving at dusk the peace of longing fulfilled. She had one breathless look at his red-brown coat and tan-spotted waistcoat of cream before he silently slipped away.

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IT WAS JUST a few more steps to the turn where another surprise awaited her eager look ahead. A lovely grove of white birches, their boles bent like ladies swaying in a graceful dance, received the little path in their midst and splashed its dusty face with lacy spots of shade and flashing sunlight. But, before she reached its shelter, the sound of running water caught her ear. A charming rock garden appeared, lining the intervening length of path before it met the trees.

What a sight that garden was, terraced above an old stone wall which dripped with sweet-smelling, blossoming vines, running in colored riot among the stones! Its near horizon was another wall, topped with close-growing evergreens, through which bright hollyhocks poked their heads and beyond which one caught gay glimpses of the neighboring garden.

At the edge of the path, tucked under the friendly shadow of an old gray stone, a little rose-colored English daisy lifted its smiling face as if in eager welcome. Beside it pencilled on a garden stake, the woman read the words: "Good morning, Mr. Smith," and wondered at its meaning. Would the fortunate Neighbor Smith soon pass by on his hurried way to town, his morning brightened by the boutonnière from the kindly garden owner? What a reign of peace, she mused, would dawn upon war-fearing nations when acts of such neighborly nature emerge from a league of love.

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THE SOUND OF splashing water came from a little rock-rimmed pool above which on the wall, a bronze turtle stood, alertly poised for the plunge that it could never take. With what delight the woman stood watching the clear stream of water, spouting forth from its lifted head! What a cool, liquid song it was singing, and how lovely its voice was! Suddenly a picture came to her mind of a little girl sitting in a church pew years before, listening intently to a Bible verse which brought the only spark of interest during an interminable Sunday sermon: "The flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." Who has ever heard a turtle sing? What does his voice sound like? These were the questions that had occurred to the child then and lingered all these years until answered by the bronze turtle. What did it matter that a grown-up had learned that the turtle of the Scriptures was a dove? The little girl knew only of one species, His Mud Majesty, who inhabited the grassy stream down by the mill dam.

There had been many a turtle-hunt in childhood days on that quiet village river. One long-remembered picture came to mind: a hot summer afternoon; a little girl and her playmate in a canoe; an old log caught in midstream on whose half-submerged end a family of turtles lay dozing. With what excitement the raid was planned and whispered to each other! How stealthily the canoe was guided up to the moment of the capture, when the robbers swooped upon their prey and carried them triumphantly off to the rain barrel in the back yard, where they amused the neighboring children until kindly parents issued the decree that they be returned to their river home.

As the now grown-up little girl stood reminiscently smiling at the gurgling symbol of those care-free days, her thought sped along the intervening years of memory to dwell on another picture, half-way between the then of childhood and the now of riper age.

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TWO PEOPLE HAD come to the private sale of a collection of jewels, owned by a friend and gathered from the far countries of the earth. They were in search of a special gem, a gift promised for many years, and had chosen a lovely blue sapphire,—when suddenly the amber tortoise quietly crept into view! Surely an artist had carved that little beast with loving touch. It stood on a miniature stand, formed to represent the waves of the sea from which it was emerging; and, from its lifted head of cream color to its hind foot peeping from beneath the shell of darker, purer amber, it was a work of art.

Fancy wakened to whisper of a beach in the tropics, baked white in the sun, a native lying lazily under a palm tree, a bit of pure amber in his hand. His keen eye was fixed on a huge tortoise, emerging from the breakers, whose warily advancing form he sculptured out in the precious amber and then engraved with some sharp tool. Surely that day the artist in him had prevailed over the fisherman.

No wonder the sapphire lay forgotten and the little amber tortoise was carried home in triumph, where it delighted the hearts of young and old. Even an amber turtle may have its little song, although a silent one. The youngest member of the household had recognized it first as "Slow but sure wins any race." So Winnie Race became its name. The other children also had caught its inspiration and seen that perseverance is more promising than speed. There had been a victory at college in the last term of a four-year race, when loyalty to an ideal had won over an earlier desire for popularity. There had been a longer race, beginning with a child of five patiently picking itself up from the first humiliating tumbles of a favorite sport and leading, years later, to national championship.

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TEMPTATION WAS STRONG to linger by the little pool in the early morning freshness; but the time for assuming the work of the day had come, the song of the turtle must be heard in the land! The country lane had come to its end—a few paces beyond the birches, the traffic roared over the main thoroughfare to town.

Let it roar! No noise could touch the peace of those happy memories.

E. S. D.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF SUNIUM: *A Painting by D. Demas*

THE headland of Sunium, which stretches out into the Aegean Sea, is now called Cape Colonna, from the white columns of the temple which was formerly believed to be Athena's, but has since been found to have been dedicated to the sea god, Poseidon. Only thirteen columns remain standing today, built of marble from the Laurium range which, like Paros marble, does not turn yellow with time, but remains absolutely white. Here, on an exceptionally clear day, from the precincts of a still older temple, the golden spear of Athena Promachos on the Acropolis can be discerned.

The artist has painted the four east columns, with the island of Euboea in the background, separated from Sunium by a strip of dark blue sea. Simplicity is the outstanding characteristic of his technique. With glaring light, dark sea, purple mountains sparkling sky, and golden and blue shadows, he presents a vivid picture of Attican landscape.

Thou hast a shining countenance,
Lips and brow and eyes all light,
Light in thy hand,
Light in thy foot,
And around thee all is light.

—*(Translated by D. Demas)*

On Seeing England

THERE is no golden rule for seeing England. You may see it touring and you may see it by standing still or sitting still. You may stay three weeks in a village cottage and not move more than three miles from it; and it is possible that you will in that time have learned as much of England as your friends who have made a thousand-mile tour. It all turns on what you want to see and what you are capable of seeing. There is a certain kind of ardent young American who comes to England fully armed with notebooks, and who makes the Grand Tour of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford, Chester, York, Lincoln, Winchester, Salisbury, Rye, and Exmoor, and who goes away with a vast store of facts, received orally from official guides, and scarcely one personal impression. That man has not seen England. Another man may make that tour, dodging all the show-places and their guides, and, by using his eyes and gossiping with stray people in villages and towns, will get nearer to the heart of England than any guide or guide-book can take him. If you want to know the spirit of England you may know it by a sojourn in any small town or agricultural hamlet. But if you want to know the variety of English scenery, English life and manners, then you must tour. Not hurriedly, though. Don't try to get all England into your eye and mind in seven days. Do it casually, in a number of short tours. Or do the round-and-across England tour first, and then select those districts which appeal to you for further and more leisured exploration. . . .

There are particular times at which particular regions are seen at their best. The South-west, I think, is best seen in early spring. The Home Counties and East Anglia in the late spring. The Thames Valley and the valleys of the Midland rivers in high summer. The Lakes and the moors of the North in autumn. And for a tour of towns, winter seems to me the right time. Their cosiness, which in summer is apt to be wearying, is then appreciated. Traveling by car or rail, one passes through many a town which in summer offers nothing, but which in winter, with its warm streets and lit shops, invites one to stay and make its acquaintance.

A friend of mine who has been touring many years knows scarcely anything of English scenery, but he has a wide knowledge of English character. He has seen England in a special way enforced upon him by his profession—the stage. Like most actors, he knows the railway-station, the hotel, and the theatre (or Corn Exchange) of every town of any size. That is all that most of them do learn from their tours, but my friend had used his limited opportunities to some purpose. He has studied England so long through the proscenium of so many theatres that he now has a wide knowledge of the manners and customs of the different counties and towns. He can catch the essence of a town from the audience before him—from the type of face and style of dress, the movements and response to the play, and the kind of noise it makes. He tells me that he could be taken blindfolded to almost any English town, and released upon the stage of its theatre, and by a few glances at the audience he could name, if not the town, at least the district. I once made the experiment of traveling with a touring company on one of their zigzag tours—Sunderland one week, Plymouth the next, then Brighton, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Stockton, Nottingham and Bristol—and by these sudden swerves from one kind of county and one type of people to another I received sharp impressions of the variety of facets which the English character can present while always remaining English character.—THOMAS BURKE, in "The Beauty of England." (New York: McBride.)

There Are the Flutes

EARTH knows now that her song is sure;
Under the leaves is the promise spoken;
From cycle to cycle her notes endure;
In the nest on the bough a shell is broken.

To weave that cradle the wild grapes tucked
Their tendrils through for a building bird;
The blackthorn gave of the white wool plucked
When the young lambs passed with the grazing herd.

Ivory-smooth at the speckled breast,
Ovals of turquoise loose the flight
Of wings, and of all sounds loveliest,
There are the flutes of a summer night.

Earth knows now that her song fails never;
The blue shard cracks at the tapping bill;
The sun, revolving, shall look forever
On music risen from hill to hill!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

"A more expansive life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW frequently in human experience comes the longing for a happier and more expansive life, by which we shall be relieved of the numerous humdrum affairs of everyday existence, and find a greater scope for our activities and aims! At such times it seems so easy to encourage dissatisfaction with our present work and surroundings, which often appear cramped and circumscribed within very narrow limits. We are apt, too, to feel that we lack the wealth, health, or opportunity for progress and interest that others possess. And while we hold to these discontented and belittling thoughts, impatience and, sometimes, despair find easy access into our consciousness, thereby shutting out any real opportunities for expansion and joy.

When these discouraging suggestions knock at the door of our thought, how wonderfully comforting it is to know that they are not real, and have no true foundation because they do not come from God. Contrary to these false suggestions, a truly progressive and wholly satisfying life is a present possibility ever at hand, and is, in fact, the rightful heritage of all. Here and now, wherever we are, and whatever our work may be, the inspired teachings of Christian Science assure us that the clear understanding of our divine sonship with God is able to free us from every material difficulty, to enlarge the sphere of our endeavors, and to bring an unlimited measure of true success, health, and happiness into our experience. Relying wholeheartedly on this practical assurance, we begin to realize that we need no longer feel that we are hampered by a lack of material things. We learn through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that God, our divine Father-Mother, is the Giver of all good, and that man, made in His image and likeness, actually reflects all that belongs to God, without reservation or restriction.

With the realization of this great fact of man's wholly spiritual nature, and his consequent dominion over all false beliefs imposed by material sense testimony, comes freedom from fear, sickness, failure, limitation, or lack of any kind. We prove that through the contemplation of true selfhood, the entirely mental process of right thinking, each one is able to establish the harmony which is native to his true identity as the perfect son of God. And we find with joy that as we consistently adhere to this Christly method of thinking, even in the face of difficulties, the material barriers that seem to be blocking progress are removed. Free, fearless, and faithfully obedient to divine Love, we enter into a more abundant life. On page 265 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy speaks of this true way out of material sense into spiritual understanding thus: "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

In the light of this passage we see that the gaining of "enlarged individuality" and a "wider sphere of thought and action" includes "a more expansive love" toward our fellow man. Without a real desire for an ever-increasing measure of good to enrich our neighbor's experience, we cannot expect either abiding peace or successful progress for ourselves. Thus, blessings benefiting and enlarging our own lives must necessarily benefit our fellow man also, since we are all one universal family, with one Father, divine Love.

Do we not find in the narratives of our Master's life and work, given in the four Gospels, that it was his great, compassionate love for humanity which provided him with tremendous scope for the use of his divine power in healing their sicknesses, supplying their varying needs, and lifting their burdened thoughts to a practical understanding of Love's power to meet every human need? By the very fullness of his own concept of Life, he was able to abolish fear and suffering, replacing sin with purity, and lack with abundance. He proved God to be omnipresent Love, inexhaustible Life, and all-inclusive Mind, thus enabling multitudes to enter into a greater understanding of Life. He said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10:10)

Today, Christian Science shows us the way to a more satisfying and expansive life, through the same spiritual understanding of God and man which enabled Christ Jesus to accomplish his mighty works nineteen centuries ago. We have but to face and ponder the spiritual facts of existence, the natural freedom and abundance of good which man so fully possesses as the son of God, for error of every sort to flee as mist or darkness before the morning sunshine. Then, as we destroy the false beliefs that would hide man's perfection and his joyous unity with God, our experience expands into unlimited activity and happiness. This wonderful experience is spoken of by Mrs. Eddy on page 264 of Science and Health as follows: "When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"ΜΙΑΝ ΕΚΤΕΝΕΣΤΕΡΑΝ ΖΩΗΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πόσον συχνὰ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν ἔρχεται ὁ πόθος εὐτυχεστέρας καὶ ἐκτενεστέρας ζωῆς, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας θὰ ἀπαλλαγῶμεν τῶν πολυαρίθμων ἐνοχλητικῶν ὑποθέσεων τῆς καθημερινῆς ὑπάρξεως, καὶ θὰ εὕρωμεν μεγαλυτέραν ἐλευθερίαν διὰ τὴν δρᾶσιν μας καὶ τοὺς σκοπούς μας! Εἰς τοιαύτας περιστάσεις φαίνεται τόσον εὔκολον νὰ ἐνθαρρύνεται ἡ τάσις τοῦ νὰ μὴ εἴμεθα εὐχαριστημένοι μὲ τὴν τωρινήν μας ἐργασίαν καὶ τὸ τωρινόν μας περιβάλλον, τὰ ὁποῖα πολλάκις φαίνονται συνεσφιγμένα καὶ περιωρισμένα ἐντὸς πολὺ στενῶν ὁρίων. Ρέπομεν, ἐπίσης, νὰ αἰσθανώμεθα ὅτι στερούμεθα τοῦ πλούτου, τῆς ὑγείας, ἢ τῆς εὐκαιρίας προόδου καὶ ἐνδιαφέροντος τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ ἄλλοι κατέχουν. Ἐφ'ὅσον δὲ ἐπιμένομεν εἰς τὰς δυσαρέστους καὶ μειωτικὰς αὐτὰς σκέψεις, ἡ ἀνυπομονησία, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀπελπισία, εὑρίσκουν τὴν εἴσοδον τῆς συνειδήσεώς μας εὐπρόσιτον, ἀποκλείουσαι τοιουτοτρόπως πᾶσαν πραγματικὴν εὐκαιρίαν ἐπεκτάσεως καὶ χαρᾶς.

Ὅταν οἱ ἀποθαρρυντικοὶ αὐτοὶ ὑπαινιγμοὶ κρούουν τὴν θύραν τῆς σκέψεώς μας, πόσον θαυμασίως παρήγορον εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι δὲν εἶναι πραγματικοί, καὶ δὲν ἔχουν ἀληθινὴν βάσιν ἐπειδὴ δὲν προέρχονται ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν. Ἀντιθέτως πρὸς τοὺς ψευδεῖς τούτους ὑπαινιγμούς, μία ἀληθῶς προοδευτικὴ καὶ καθ'ὁλοκληρίαν ἱκανοποιοῦσα ζωὴ εἶναι τωρινὴ δυνατότης πάντοτε πρόχειρος, καὶ εἶναι, πράγματι, ἡ δικαιωματικὴ κληρονομία ὅλων. Ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα, ὁπουδήποτε εἴμεθα, καὶ ὁποιαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ ἐργασία μας, αἱ ἐμπνευσμέναι διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μᾶς διαβεβαιώνουν ὅτι ἡ σαφὴς νόησις ὅτι εἴμεθα τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ δύναται νὰ μᾶς ἐλευθερώσῃ ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ὑλικὴν δυσκολίαν, νὰ εὑρύνῃ τὴν σφαῖραν τῶν προσπαθειῶν μας, καὶ νὰ μᾶς κάμῃ νὰ λάβωμεν πεῖραν ἀληθινῆς ἐπιτυχίας, ὑγείας, καὶ εὐτυχίας ἀπεριορίστως. Ἔχοντες πλήρη ἐμπιστοσύνην εἰς τὴν πρακτικὴν αὐτὴν διαβεβαίωσιν, ἀρχίζομεν ἐμπράκτως νὰ ἐννοοῦμεν ὅτι δὲν εἶναι πλέον ἀνάγκη νὰ αἰσθανώμεθα ὅτι κωλυόμεθα ἀπὸ ἐλλειψιν ὑλικῶν πραγμάτων. Μανθάνομεν διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ὑπὸ Mary Baker Eddy, ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ὁ θεῖος μας Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ, εἶναι ὁ Δοτὴρ παντὸς καλοῦ, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, πλασθεὶς κατ'εἰκόνα Αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁμοίωσιν, πράγματι ἀντανακλᾷ πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἄνευ ἐπιφυλάξεως ἢ περιορισμοῦ.

Ὁμοῦ μὲ τὴν κατανόησιν τοῦ μεγάλου τούτου γεγονότος τῆς ἐντελῶς πνευματικῆς φύσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ συνεπῶς τῆς κυριαρχίας του ἐπὶ ὅλων τῶν ψευδῶν δοξασιῶν αἵτινες ἐπιβάλλονται ὑπὸ τῆς μαρτυρίας τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἀπελευθερώνεταί τις τοῦ φόβου, τῆς ἀσθενείας, τῆς ἀποτυχίας, τοῦ περιορισμοῦ, ἢ τῆς παντὸς εἴδους στερήσεως. Ἀποδεικνύομεν ὅτι διὰ τῆς μελέτης τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ του ἑαυτοῦ, διὰ τῆς ἐντελῶς νοερᾶς μεθόδου τοῦ ὀρθῶς σκέπτεσθαι, ἕκαστος δύναται νὰ ἐγκαθιδρύσῃ τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ἡ φυσικὴ κατάστασις τῆς ἀληθινῆς του ταυτότητος ὡς τελείου υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἀνακαλύπτομεν δὲ μὲ χαρὰν ὅτι ἐφ'ὅσον ἐμμένομεν σταθερῶς εἰς τὸν χριστιανικὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, ἔστω καὶ ἂν ἀντιμετωπίζωμεν δυσκολίας, οἱ ὑλικοὶ φραγμοὶ οἵτινες φαίνονται νὰ ἐμποδίζουν τὴν πρόοδον καταρρίπτονται. Ἐλεύθεροι, ἄφοβοι, καὶ πιστῶς ὑπακούοντες τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην, εἰσερχόμεθα εἰς πλέον ἄφθονον ζωήν. Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 265 τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ὁμιλεῖ περὶ τῆς ἀληθινῆς αὐτῆς ἐξόδου ἐκ τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν νόησιν οὕτω: "Ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ αὕτη ἔννοια τοῦ εἶναι, ἐγκαταλείπουσα τὴν ὕλην χάριν τοῦ Πνεύματος, οὐδόλως ὑπαινίσσεται τὴν ἀπορρόφησιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰς τὴν Θεότητα καὶ τὴν ἀπώλειαν τῆς ταυτότητός του, ἀλλ'ἀπονέμει εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπηυξημένην ἀτομικότητα, πλατυτέραν σφαῖραν σκέψεως καὶ δράσεως, ἐκτενεστέραν ἀγάπην, ὑψηλοτέραν καὶ διαρκεστέραν εἰρήνην."

Ὑπὸ τὸ φῶς τῆς περικοπῆς ταύτης βλέπομεν ὅτι ἡ ἀπόκτησις "ἐπηυξημένης ἀτομικότητος" καὶ "πλατυτέρας σφαίρας σκέψεως καὶ δράσεως" περιλαμβάνει "ἐκτενεστέραν ἀγάπην" διὰ τὸν συνάνθρωπόν μας. Ἄνευ πραγματικῆς ἐπιθυμίας διὰ καλὸν, ἐν συνεχῶς αὐξοντι μέτρῳ, πρὸς πλουτισμὸν τῆς πείρας τοῦ πλησίον μας, δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ προσδοκῶμεν οὔτε διαρκῆ εἰρήνην οὔτε ἐπιτυχῆ πρόοδον δι'ἑαυτούς. Οὕτω, εὐλογιαι ὠφελοῦσαι καὶ εὐρύνουσαι τοὺς βίους μας κατ'ἀνάγκην θὰ ὠφελήσουν καὶ τὸν συνάνθρωπόν μας, ἀφοῦ ὅλοι εἴμεθα μία πανκόσμιος οἰκογένεια, μὲ ἕνα Πατέρα, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην.

Δὲν εὑρίσκομεν εἰς τὴν περιγραφὴν τῆς ζωῆς, καὶ τοῦ ἔργου τοῦ Διδασκάλου μας, ὅπως ἀναφέρονται εἰς τὰ τέσσαρα Εὐαγγέλια, ὅτι ἡ μεγάλη, οἰκτίρμων ἀγάπη του διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἦτο ἐκείνη ἥτις τὸν ἐφωδίαζε μὲ ἐκπληκτικὴν ἐλευθερίαν διὰ νὰ χρησιμοποιῇ τὴν θείαν του δύναμιν πρὸς θεραπείαν τῶν ἀσθενειῶν της, ἱκανοποίησιν τῶν διαφόρων ἀναγκῶν της, καὶ ἐξύψωσιν τῶν βεβαρυμένων σκέψεών της οὕτως ὥστε νὰ ἐννοήσῃ πρακτικῶς ὅτι ἡ Ἀγάπη ἔχει τὴν δύναμιν νὰ ἱκανοποιῇ πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀνάγκην; Ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἴδιος εἶχε τόσον πλήρη ἰδέαν τῆς Ζωῆς, ἠδύνατο νὰ καταλύσῃ τὸν φόβον καὶ τὴν ὀδύνην, ἀντικαθιστῶν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν μὲ ἀγνότητα, καὶ τὴν στέρησιν μὲ ἀφθονίαν. Ἀπέδειξε τὸν Θεὸν ὡς πανταχοῦπαροῦσαν Ἀγάπην, ἀνεξάντλητον Ζωὴν, καὶ Νοῦν περικλείοντα τὸ πᾶν, καθιστῶν οὕτω ἱκανὰ τὰ πλήθη νὰ ἀποκτήσουν μεγαλυτέραν νόησιν τῆς Ζωῆς. Εἶπεν, "Ἐγὼ ἦλθον διὰ νὰ ἔχωσι ζωὴν, καὶ διὰ νὰ ἔχωσιν αὐτὴν ἐν ἀφθονίᾳ" (κατὰ Ἰωάν. ι'.10).

Σήμερον, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς δεικνύει τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς ἱκανοποιητικωτέραν καὶ ἐκτενεστέραν ζωὴν, διὰ τῆς ἰδίας πνευματικῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἥτις κατέστησε τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ἱκανὸν νὰ κατορθώσῃ τὰ ἰσχυρὰ του ἔργα πρὸ δέκα ἐννέα αἰώνων. Δὲν ἔχομεν παρὰ νὰ βλέπωμεν καὶ νὰ σκεπτώμεθα τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα τῆς ὑπάρξεως, τὴν φυσικὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ ἀφθονίαν καλοῦ τὰ ὁποῖα ὁ ἄνθρωπος τόσον πλήρως κατέχει ὡς υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, διὰ νὰ φύγῃ παντὸς εἴδους πλάνη ὡς ὁμίχλη ἢ σκότος πρὸ τοῦ πρωϊνοῦ ἡλιόφωτος. Ἐφ'ὅσον δὲ καταστρέφωμεν τὰς ψευδεῖς δοξασίας αἱ ὁποῖαι θὰ ἔκρυπτον τὴν τελειότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τὴν τερπνὴν ἑνότητα αὐτοῦ μετὰ του Θεοῦ, ἡ πεῖρα μας ἐκτείνεται εἰς ἀπεριόριστον δρᾶσιν καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Περὶ τῆς θαυμασίας ταύτης πείρας ὁμιλεῖ ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 264 τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) ὡς ἑξῆς: "Ὅταν κατανοήσωμεν πλήρως ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι Πνεῦμα, οὐδέποτε ἐν ὕλῃ οὔτε ἐξ ὕλης, ἡ νόησις αὕτη θὰ ἐκταθῇ εἰς αὐτο-εντέλειαν, εὑρίσκουσα τὰ πάντα εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ καλὸν, καὶ μὴ χρειαζομένη ἄλλην συνείδησιν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Suddenly I Remembered

IT SEEMED as if the summer had always been;
As if the dusty trees were never starred
With the delicate green of spring, and that the thin
Trickle of water here in the ancient scarred
Valleys of August had never been swelled with the bright
Emerald glitter of April streams; that never
Had snow been lain across this land in white
Immaculate folds; that summer would last forever.
Then suddenly I remembered the scent of apple
And winey purple grape, the tang of fall;
I remembered that tawny leaves would be blown to dapple
These hills in autumn, the loveliest season of all.

LEONA AMES HILL

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Business and Industry

Freight Loadings in 30 Weeks This Year Highest Since 1931

Commerce and Finance

SEC Trust Probe May Bare Methods Of 'High Finance'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Facts thus far revealed in the latest of the New Deal's historic inquiries into the American financial structure, this time involving investment trusts, include the following:

In 1929 there were 1100 investment trusts with assets of $8,000,000,000; today they have shrunk to 350, with assets under $3,000,000,000. Investors have taken most of the loss.

When the boom in investment trusts began the Federal Government and the 48 states were almost devoid of laws governing them. There are few laws today.

Investment trusts in some instances appear to be closely allied to stock exchange houses and brokerage firms; in others they have been used as an agency of big business to cloak operations in securing control of specific companies.

Directors of some investment trusts do not hold any stock in their company, although they have almost unlimited power of management, contrary to the originating English system.

Methods of High Finance

An officer of one trust is shown by evidence apparently to have purchased stock intended for his investment company, and to have resold it to the trust at a higher price, giving him a profit of $361,000 in the transaction.

Acquisition by Wallace Groves, now president of Phoenix Securities Co., of three investment trust companies in 1931 in a few weeks is indicated to have been by methods of "high finance," in which he operated on a shoestring of borrowed capital, secured from the Franklin plan corporation, headed by his brother, and emerged in control of companies worth $10,000,000.

The present investment trust investigation fits into the pattern of other big inquiries in the course of the Roosevelt Administration.

These include the banking investigation, the stock market investigation, and the utility holding company investigation. By the time this is over, next December, the complicated inquiry now underway will probably rank with any of them. Far-reaching legislation to protect the investor is foreshadowed.

The investigation was authorized in an obscure paragraph in the 1935 utility act. The Security Exchange Commission was made the investigator. Ever since then a corps of experts has been quietly at work for the hearings that began this fortnight.

Diversification Is Theory

The theory of investment trusts is that they permit the small investor to diversify his investments by putting his money into the management of skilled hands, operating on a large scale. It has worked satisfactorily in England for years. Unfortunately, the system was just introduced in the United States as the market skyrocketed in 1928-29. The boom in investment trusts came with the boom in the stock market. They both crashed together.

A great measure of recovery, however, has occurred in the sounder trusts since 1933, and the Government is now carrying through its inquiry, just as it makes an inquiry after an airplane crash. Bad judgment, lack of regulation, speculative frenzy with other people's money are amost certain to be the SEC verdict.

The current investigation is in charge of Robert Healy, member of the SEC, who became well known in the public utility inquiry. His counsel is David Schenker.

When the investigation of the equity company is over, other big investment trusts will be scrutinized. One of these may be the Atlas Corporation, now one of the biggest in America. It began in a small way but had kept its assets liquid so that it was in good shape when the stock market went over Niagara, in 1929. It used these assets to buy up the flotsam of other investment trusts. Since then its assets have climbed well over the $100,000,000 mark, though it began with about only $50,000 in 1923.

Firms Escape Utility Law But Get No Validity Ruling

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey has ruled that the Public Utility Act of 1935 is not applicable to a group of utilities which had attacked the statute, but declined to rule upon its constitutionality.

The companies — Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., New York Edison, Inc., Brooklyn Edison, Inc., Central Union Gas Company, New Amsterdam Gas Company, Cities Service Company and affiliates—were found to be in intrastate commerce and not subject to Securities and Exchange Commission registration provided in the act.

Counsel for the companies said no injunction was wanted unless accompanied by a judgment against the act's validity, but Judge Caffey held it unnecessary for him to pass upon that question.

Consolidated Aircraft Second Quarter Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and subsidiaries, report net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1936, after provision for depreciation and federal and other taxes, of $184,950. For the first three months of this year net income was $3730. Delivery of approximately 80 per cent of an order for 50 pursuit planes and parts to the United States Army was largely responsible for the larger second quarter earnings.

The company has approximately $13,000,000 of unfilled orders on its books. The company has at present 2269 employees with a payroll of about $285,000 a month and with the completion of additional plant facilities, 1000 more trained mechanics will be required.

Highest Cotton Cloth Imports in 11 Years

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Commerce Department reported that imports of cotton cloth during June were the greatest since March, 1925.

Cotton cloth imports totaled 14,624,000 square yards, valued at $1,069,000, as compared with the peak in March, 1925, of 17,867,000 square yards.

The department reported that Japanese goods accounted for 12,038,000 square yards of the June imports.

"The heavy June imports probably are largely attributable to importers' efforts to accumulate stocks in this country before the recent advance in duties on certain classes of cotton cloth became effective," the report said.

A presidential proclamation under the tariff act lifted the duties on bleached, printed, dyed and colored cotton cloths containing certain yarns effective June 20, last.

The total importation of cotton cloth for the half year ended June 30 was 63,766,000 square yards, valued at $5,511,000, compared with 36,623,000 square yards, valued at $3,877,000 for the corresponding six months of 1935. Japanese goods accounted for 45,290,000 square yards of the half-year total for 1936.

Likelihood of Larger Raw Hide Supplies Bears Prices Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Raw hide prices have inclined downward lately in anticipation of increased supplies as a result of the Government's drought cattle slaughtering program. Fewer cattle will be slaughtered this time than during the more serious 1934 drought, but, nevertheless, hide supplies may increase sufficiently to force prices even lower.

According to a new report on the shoe and leather industry appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys, profits of integrated shoe companies, with their larger inventories, would tend to be restricted somewhat if prices of hides are reduced, but the smaller units obtaining supplies from independent companies would not be affected greatly. Lower hide prices are expected to reduce the near-term earnings of tanners due to inventory depreciation.

"It is estimated that production of shoes totaled about 187,300,000 pairs during the first six months of 1936," says the report. "This is a slight decrease from 187,700,000 pairs produced during the similar period of 1935. June output amounted to some 26,000,000 pairs, an 11.7 per cent drop from 29,427,000 pairs manufactured in May and a 5 per cent decline from the 27,234,000 pairs produced in June, 1935. May output also declined below the level of the previous month.

"Over the longer term, however, the Government's cattle slaughtering program should benefit both shoe and leather companies. After the excess supply of hides is absorbed, the reduced supplies available are likely to be reflected in rising prices and corollary inventory profits. That resistance to future price advances will not be great is suggested by the steadily rising trend of consumer purchasing power."

France and Germany Confer on Currency

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—Emile Labeyrie, new governor of the Bank of France, began a series of interviews with foreign financial experts today which financial sources declared were directed toward currency stabilization.

M. Labeyrie, who left for Berlin yesterday, was to meet first with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank and Nazi Minister of Economics.

The French governor also planned to go to Amsterdam and later to confer with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England.

Labeyrie's tour, it was said, was undertaken "in accord with the Ministry of Finance."

French financiers said much would depend on the discussion between the governor of the Bank of France and the governor of the Bank of the Netherlands, since the two countries are the principal supporters of gold currency.

Brazil Bondholders Offered Part Interest

NEW YORK—Holders of City of Porto Alegre, Brazil, 40-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1928, are notified by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. that funds have been deposited with them sufficient to make a payment of 22½ per cent of the face amount of the coupons due August 1, 1936, amounting to $.787½ for each $35 coupon and $3.93¾ for each $17.50 coupon.

Pursuant to the decree of the Chief of the Provisional Government of United States of Brazil, such payment, if accepted by holders, must be accepted in full payment of the coupons and of claims for interest represented thereby.

1935 Coal Efficiency Of Railroads Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In the last 15 years, an increase of 44 per cent has been made in fuel efficiency by the railroads of the United States.

For each pound of coal consumed in freight service, the roads of the United States in 1935 hauled 8½ tons a distance of one mile, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, announces. While in 1920 an average of 5¾ gross tons was hauled one mile for each pound of coal used.

Class I Railways Net for 6 Months Up 22.5 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces that the nation's Class 1 railways earned $238,243,934 net operating income during the first six months of 1936, an increase of 22.5 per cent over the same period last year.

Income during the first half of this year, the association said, represented an annual return of 2.22 per cent on the carriers' property investment.

The net operating income included all revenues left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals, but before the payment of interest or other fixed charges.

Twenty-seven Class 1 railways failed to earn enough to meet operating expenses and taxes in the first six months of 1936. Nine of them were in the eastern district, four in the southern district, and 14 in the western district.

Gross operating revenues for the period totaled $1,872,928,867, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the first half of 1935. Operating expenses rose 12.8 per cent.

The association added that in June net operating income increased to $50,312,580, from $34,102,703 in the same month last year.

Class I railroads in the eastern district had an income of $161,543,115 during the first six months of this year, or an annual return of 2.94 on their investment.

In the southern district the net revenues were $32,366,971, making an annual return of 2.07 per cent. Earnings for carriers in the western district totaled $44,333,848, or a return of 1.21 per cent.

WASHINGTON—During the first 30 weeks of this year—Jan. 1 to July 25—loading of revenue freight was greater than in any like period since 1931, according to an announcement by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Total loadings of all commodities in that period this year amounted to 19,416,417 cars, an increase of 2,030,816 cars or 11.7 per cent above the corresponding period in 1935, but a decrease of 2,628,800 cars or 11.9 per cent, compared with 1931.

For miscellaneous freight, which includes manufactured products, the total for the 30 weeks' period this year was 7,724,793 cars, an increase of 15.6 per cent above the corresponding period last year, while for merchandise less-than-carload-lot, it was 4,636,925 cars, or an increase of four tenths of 1 per cent above last year.

Unusual Midsummer Record of Reviving Industry Recorded

NEW YORK (AP)—Outstanding items in what many Wall Street observers regard as an unusual midsummer record of reviving industry:

Steel operations estimated at 71.5 per cent of capacity against 44 per cent a year ago.

Record estimated steel employment at nearly 500,000 workers.

Peak output of electric power; latest week shows a 14.5 per cent increase over 1935.

Highest weekly freight carloadings this year at 731,062, gain of more than 135,000 a year ago.

New freight cars on order July 1 reported highest since 1929.

Weekly automobile production approximated 96,000 units, against about 69,400 a year ago.

Record domestic crude copper buying for one month in July.

One hundred and fifty-five corporation earning reports for second quarter showed a 61 per cent gain in profits over a year ago.

United States Steel Corp., with first earnings for common stock in five years, doubled its preferred dividend to $1 a share.

Wholesale center reports noted brisk buying of household goods, textiles and food, partly in anticipation of price advances.

Building revival and new demand for heavy equipment seen in steel industry.

June Hosiery Shipments Of All Types Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total shipments of all types of hosiery during June, 1936, amounted to 8,846,704 dozen pairs, says the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. This was an increase of 1,334,153 dozen pairs, or 17.8 per cent, over shipments for the corresponding month one year previous. Shipments of all types of hosiery for the first half of 1936 were 5.8 per cent greater than for the first half of 1935.

The first half of 1936 saw a very notable improvement in the stock position in the women's full-fashioned branch of the industry and stocks in most of the seamless branches now seem at a sound level. At the end of January of this year, stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery on hand were more than 1,000,000 dozen pairs greater than at the end of January, 1935, but at the end of June, 1936, stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery were only 44,110 dozen pairs greater than at the end of June, 1935.

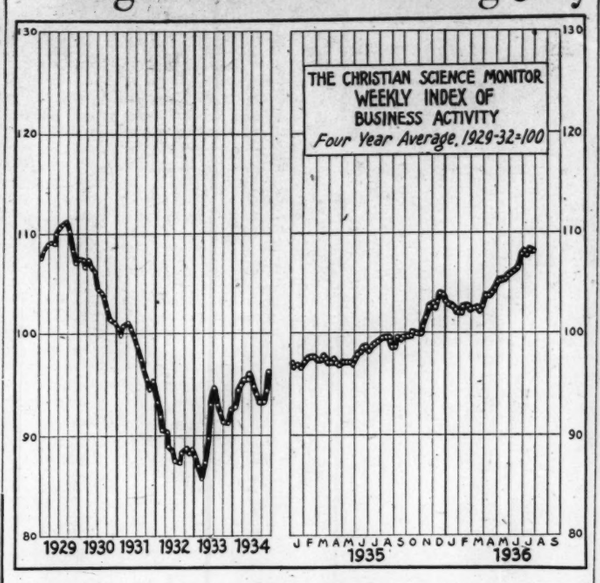
Brisk Furniture Call Brings Plant Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Berkey & Gay Furniture Company will practically double its output, and will immediately hire 400 additional skilled workers at its plants at Grand Rapids, Michigan, swelling its forces to 1,000.

"This program is necessitated by the large volume of business received in the May and July furniture markets," said Frank D. McKay, chairman of the company's board of directors.

Monitor Business Index Shows Slight Net Gain During July



Contrary to the general expectations of a summer letdown in business, July has displayed not only remarkable resistance to seasonal curtailment but evidences of further expansion in a number of lines. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity has fluctuated narrowly during the month with a slight net gain. On July 25 the index registered 108.2 (prel.) compared with 108.3 on July 18 and 99.1 on July 27, 1935.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings moved up to a figure not far below the high for this year recorded at the end of June. Bank debits in selected centers outside New York City declined, but less than the seasonal amount, with the result that the adjusted figure increased slightly. Electric power production, the third component of the index, declined contrary to seasonal expectations, but remains at a high level.

Steel output remains one of the leaders in the summer's contra-seasonal advance. At 71½ per cent of capacity for last week it equaled the year's high.

Automobile output, though off slightly last week, is holding at a remarkably high level. It is expected that production will drop sharply within the next few weeks when plants will be shut down for inventory taking and the preparation for new models. With retail demand continuing as heavy as it is, the average shut-down, it is believed, will probably be shortened to about six weeks.

Retail trade gains were reported in almost all but the drought-stricken districts. Some setback in trade is apparent in those areas, but benefits from higher crop prices are expected. Wholesale trade is brisk and merchants are looking forward to an unusually active fall business. In a survey issued by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, a number of factors are cited whereby retailers feel they have reason to look for sharp advances in trade. These included improvement in business and employment, continued government spending, bonus spending, greater dividend distribution as a result of the new tax, increased home building and higher crop prices.

Corporate earnings reports are daily more favorable. Industrial profits for the second quarter are in a number of cases at the highest levels since 1930, and in a few instances at levels exceeding 1929.

Added to the favorable business news is a growing feeling of confidence expressed by business executives and financiers, confidence in the continuation of the present improvement.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*July 25 1936	July 18 1936	July 27 1935
Combined index	108.2	108.3	99.1
Bank debits outside New York City	98.0	97.9	94.3
Electric power prod.	128.4	129.0	111.8
Car loadings, misc.	98.3	98.0	91.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had its long anticipated setback last week, after a rapid and unbroken rise of nearly three weeks. The ostensible reason was disappointment over the action of the directors of U. S. Steel in voting only $1 quarterly payment on the $1.75 preferred dividend, but it is probable that with the market in the mood for a technical "consolidation" of the recent gains, almost anything might have touched off the decline. As a matter of record, the dividend action was taken Tuesday afternoon and the market did not sell off until the third trading hour Wednesday.

The Steel report showed the first earnings on the common stock in any quarter since 1931. Only 2 per cent has been paid on the 7 per cent preferred for several years, and it hardly seemed likely that the directors would jump the rate immediately much more than they did, regardless of the earnings.

Good Domestic News

The Iron Age last week made the almost astonishingly favorable prediction that "steel buying has gathered sufficient fresh momentum to sustain production through August at approximately the present rate" of 71 per cent, in contrast to nearly universal previous expectation of a dip in steel operations to a 50 per cent rate some time this summer. But the market did not respond. And later realization that the unexpectedly low earnings were due to higher depreciation charges had no effect. Steels and motors led a sell-off which for a brief period put the tape behind the market.

Many in the Street feel that the present wave of dividend increases is as nothing to what will come near the end of the year. Directors are at present uncertain about the earnings for the full year, but in order to gain tax exemption they must make dividend distributions during the taxable year.

The good Bethlehem report, and Mr. Grace's opinion that the third quarter should be as good as the second, had little effect on the market. Nor did the Spanish difficulties. Probable cut of 20 per cent in the vegetable pack due to the drought was blamed for a rather sharp sell-off in American Can and Continental. The good business news was ignored. The market now faces two slightly unfavorable prospects—the seasonal let-down in automobile operations in August, and the outcome of the excess reserve cut on Aug. 15.

Rediscounting Still Unlikely

It now appears still more likely that member bank excess reserves will fall short on Aug. 15 of the anticipated $1,950,000,000. They were up only $60,0000,000 last week and $70,000,000 the week before, and are still about $400,000,000 short of the $3,500,000,000 goal. The bonus cash is coming back with unexpected slowness. Predictions are that interior banks will withdraw between $100,000,000 and $250,000,000 from correspondent banks in New York to meet their added requirements. As yet the expectation is that no New York bank will find it necesary to rediscount. The bond market continued up to new highs, but gilt-edged isues held about steady. Rates for Treasury bills have come out from under the artificial influence of Chicago buying and the rate on last week's offering advanced from 0.115 per cent to 0.224 per cent.

Local brokers' loans dropped $31,000,000 to $866,000,000. Despite the continued rise in the market they have dropped in every week except one since June 3, when they were over $1,000,000,000. Evidently the present buying is, on balance, entirely for cash, which is, of course, beyond the control of the Reserve Board's Regulation T on margins. Further talk of "restricted accounts" is conspicuous by its absence.

The insistent rise in grains, reflected in nearly all edible farm products, is expected to have two visible consequences. One is a probable rise in food prices this fall and winter. The other is a continuance of our unfavorable trade balance, as we are now on a food-importing basis. The anticipated rise in food prices has recalled the generally held opinion that the boom in British building was in part the result of a fall in living costs in that country.

Treasury Report Discounted

The favorable Treasury report for July was considerably discounted in the Street by the fact that it includes repayments to the Treasury of about $240,000,000 by the RFC and the Commodity Credit Corporation. The money lent out in previous years is coming back. The Treasury has about $4,700,000,000 of outstanding net assets in subsidiaries and about the same amount of actual net obligations in the same connection. If business and prices continue to improve the realization on the assets will come first.

It is estimated here that about only half the $150,000,000 offering of Treasury-guaranteed CCC 1½ per cent notes was publicly sold and the other half will have to be taken up by the RFC. The blame is laid here in part to investors' unfamiliarity with the issue, but in larger part to the failure of the Treasury to give adequate and prompt information on the status of the notes.

As expected, the SEC inquiry is already beginning to show up some shady deals and some bad mistakes. Bankers here are somewhat disturbed by the fact that the term "investment trust" is applied so broadly, giving the public the impression that the operations of finance companies, where unsuccessful, may also be characteristic of the true investment trusts of the management type.

The capital market continues quiet. New issues last week were only $66,000,000 and next week will be smaller. July offerings were smaller than June and August is expected to be still smaller. Dealers' shelves are lightening and only two recent offerings are not going well. The biggest offering in sight is of course the General Motors Acceptance $100,000,000.

Wheat Market Is Bullish; Prices Highest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The world's wheat markets the past week reflected bullish developments in the situation by scoring substantial advances, Liverpool leading in the upturns, with Winnipeg, Chicago and Buenos Aires all advancing into new high ground for the season, and in the case of Liverpool, prices were the highest since 1930.

The Canadian crop conditions continued to be the main basis for the advances in wheat, and with another week of dry weather in the western provinces, there was nothing but pessimistic advices coming from that territory. In many sections is is too late for rains to be beneficial in western Canada, as harvesting has started, and will be general in another week. After that, rains will be a detriment instead of an advantage as far as most of the crop is concerned.

Canadian Wheat Surplus

Estimates made a week ago indicate only 215,000,000 bu. for western Canada, with another week of deterioration indicating that final figures may not be more than 200,000,000 bu. In the latter case Canada would have a surplus of only 250,000,000 bu. available the coming season.

From present indications Canada will have to supply the bulk of the world needs for the next six months, as the southern hemisphere supplies are light, and so far Russia has not offered any new wheat. As world prices have been the highest in a number of years recently, the absence of Russian offerings suggests a damaged crop in that country also.

Europe, exclusive of Russia, is expected to harvest a crop 80,000,000 bu. less than a year ago, with the total of about 1,480,000,000 bu., the smallest in five years. This is particularly significant as floating stocks are light, and the port stocks in Europe comparatively small. Unsettled weather in western Europe is impeding harvest operations, and increasing the anxiety of importers.

Aside from the Canadian developments drought conditions affecting the corn crop have overshadowed the wheat situation at times.

Poor Corn Crops Likely

Official pronouncements from Washington have added to the bullish activity in corn. Secretary Wallace issued a statement saying that without rains in a week or 10 days the corn crop would be less than the 1,380,000,000 bushel harvest in 1934. With good rains he estimated the crop might total 1,800,000,000 bushels. This statement was supplemented by a special drought bulletin indicating that in South Dakota, Nebraska, western Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma the crop was damaged beyond recovery with not much prospect for a crop of grain. Elsewhere damage areas are extensive but in the Middle West conditions are better than in the other states.

Rain relief the past week was confined to a few local sections and at the end of the week there was no promise for any general precipitation.

Recognizing the fact that the tremendous upturn in corn prices has made oats the cheapest feed grain, there was general buying of the latter grain, prices advancing to the highest points in a long time. This advance was in the face of rather heavy hedging pressure, recenpts being light.

Rye and barley advanced with other grains, crop losses being heavy in rye especially. Canadian reports indicate feed grains are about as badly hit as in this country.

Marked Activity In Chicago Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago during July was well above a year ago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesale business is particularly good, they state. Taken as a whole July will probably be found to have put the middle men 25 per cent ahead of their turnover figures of 12 months previous. The most noticeable spurt was in ready-to-wear lines and in furniture.

While last week's business was satisfactory, it is expected to have been only the curtain raiser for the activity of this week when the semi-annual invasion of Chicago by buyers for the fall market goes into full swing. Several important trade shows and the gathering here of thousands out-of-town retailers for the meeting of the Interstate Merchants Council, retail affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will probably see wholesalers and manufacturers go into full swing.

Retail business in Chicago last week held to previous levels. In like fashion the steady tone of local manufacturing institutions was unchanged.

Railroads and public utilities continue the forward movement. Employment is steady.

1935 Motor Carrier Act Administrators Named

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission announces the appointments of five members of state boards to assist in the administration of the 1935 Motor Carrier Act.

They are: For Vermont—Stephen S. Cushing, Montpelier, Vt., chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission. Maine—Frank J. McArdle, Augusta, chief of the department of rates and traffic of the Maine Public Utilities Commission; Harold L. Gerrish, Augusta, assistant rate engineer for the commission, and Frank M. Libby, Augusta, examiner for the commission. New Hampshire — Winslow E. Melvin, Concord, transportation director of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

Reserve Board Power Declared Inadequate to Control Credit

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article Three

NEW YORK—Precisely why the Federal Reserve Board will not be able to curb the next credit expansion is already becoming fairly clear. Its two new major weapons are the power to raise stock market margins, granted by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the power to raise reserve requirements for the member banks, granted in the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 and the Banking Act of 1935.

Control of stock market margins has so far had all the effectiveness of applying flood control to a dry river bed. Collateral loans of stock exchange members now amount to about 2 per cent of the market value of all listed securities against about 10 per cent in the late twenties. The present bull market has forged ahead with practically no increase in brokers' loans. Reserve Board control, however, applies only to brokers' loans.

The stock market break in April had a striking similarity to one of almost exactly 10 years previous. The averages were at about the same level and the decline was nearly as sharp. The only important differences were that brokers' loans in 1926 were about three times as large, margin requirements were 10 or 20 per cent instead of 55 per cent, and there was no federal regulation.

In short, the stock market continues to act as it has always acted. A person who had no knowledge of stock market developments except what the price charts showed him would have no inkling of the "controls" that have been set up. The strengthening has also weakened. If the high initial margin requirements obviated distress selling, they also prevented support buying.

Bank Deposits Support Rise

Apparently the market rise has been financed by credit tapped from another source. It is based on borrowing, but not margin borrowing. The buying has been for cash, but the "cash" consists of bank deposits created and supported by bank holdings of government securities. It is the United States Treasury which is "trading on margin" and paying its way only 50 per cent.

The second new power granted the Reserve Board, that of raising reserve requirements in order to reduce excess reserves, is far overrated. In the first place it merely gives back to the Reserve authorities the same questionable power they had in 1929. In that year excess reserves averaged only $43,000,000. If the recent increase had been 100 per cent instead of 50 per cent, the remaining excess reserves would still be larger than in 1929, with the discounting facilities as available as then.

Raising the reserve requirements merely offsets in part the effects of the huge inflow of gold of recent years—an inflow which the Reserve Board appears from its latest bulletin to consider as far from transitory. In the second place, if it is a powerful weapon it cannot be used as such, for the reasons already stated. No one knows when excess reserves are too large. The business ocmmunity which feels cautious today may feel confident a year from now and if the Reserve Board tries to override that confidence inconsiderately, its action will be either ignored, side-stepped or attacked.

Officials Admit Timidity

Reserve Bank officials have been accused in sweeping terms of timidity, and off the record they admit it freely. But it is a timidity eminently justified. Credit controls operate in practice like nothing so much as faulty brakes. With the best of care they cannot be relied on to apply steadily, but grab unevenly and at unexpected moments with nerve-shattering force. These dangers increase as prosperity gains momentum, and the effort to apply curbs an economy in full swing is as risky as an effort to apply bad brakes to a car at high speed. It is as likely to slow it into the ditch as to slow it down.

For example, in 1928 and 1929 the rediscount rate was inched up from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent without perceptible result, but the next advance to 6 per cent was followed by a stock market crash. Likewise member bank reserve requirements have been notched up 50 per cent without perceptible result, but the next additional 10 per cent increase might break the government bond market. The Reserve authorities do not know. Nobody knows.

Credit Management Dubious

If the credit management hope has any plausibility financially, it has made less politically. In the last three years we have increased immensely the nominal power of the Reserve Board to control our credit system, but we have correspondingly increased our political power to control the Reserve Board. The latter can control us (in theory), the President can control the board, and we can control the President.

The American public wants both security and freedom, and it usually wants them one at a time. When it wants freedom, credit control will seem obnoxious. In the discussion at Charlottesville Dr. Burgess remarked that much of America's growth has been financed by bad banking. It seems quite likely that two, five or 10 years from now, when we are having a prosperous time with some kind of investment medium that has imperceptibly become a speculative free-for-all, "credit control" will look like arbitrary government and unnecessary interference with the prospect for more profits and higher wages. Plenty of red-blooded Americans will say so. There will be ample room for argument, since nobody has found a yardstick for values or a standard for the soundness of prosperity. That is the way it was in 1929, at least.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In July 25 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 25, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 80.2 per cent of the 1926 average, partially recovering the decline of the preceding week. The all-commodity index is 2.7 per cent above this year's low of mid-May and 1 per cent above the corresponding week of June. Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, it is 1.3 per cent higher.

The farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups advanced during the week. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose 0.3 per cent to a point 0.9 per cent above a month ago. Semimanufactured articles increased 0.4 per cent and are 1.8 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of June. The index for the finished products group increased 0.2 per cent to 81.6 per cent of the 1926 average. This group shows an advance of 1 per cent over the June 27 level.

Commodity Groups	July 25 1936	July 18 1936	July 27 1935	July 28 1934
All commodities	80.2	80.1	79.2	74.7
Farm products	81.4	80.8	77.1	64.5
Foods	81.0	81.3	82.2	70.8
Hides and leather products	94.0	93.8	90.1	86.1
Textile products	70.2	70.1	69.9	71.4
Fuel and lighting materials	76.8	76.9	75.2	74.7
Metals and metal products	86.2	86.1	85.7	86.3
Building materials	86.8	86.1	85.1	86.7
Chemicals and drugs	79.1	79.0	78.4	75.6
Housefurnishing goods	82.6	82.5	81.9	83.0
Miscellaneous	71.3	71.4	67.5	70.1
Raw materials	79.5	79.3	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	75.5	75.2	*	*
Finished products	81.6	81.4	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.0	79.9	79.6	76.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.5	79.4	77.9	78.5

*Not computed.

Six Months' Refined Sugar Exports Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the first six months of 1936, United States refined sugar exports totaled 22,690 long tons, contrasted with 40,492 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 17,802 tons, or approximately 44 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The January-June exports this year are the smallest for any corresponding period since 1933, when the shipments amounted to 18,400 tons.

The refined sugar exports this year went to 50 different countries, while last year during the first six months 60 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom leads this year with 10,585 tons, being followed by Holland and Panama with 1865 tons and 1822 tons, respectively. Last season, the United Kingdom with 11,996 tons also headed the list, while Uruguay and Norway followed with 5240 tons and 3727 tons, respectively.

Sales of Machinery Hold at June Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only in a few quarters has midsummer spottiness become apparent in machinery sales, says the American Machinist, which means that the satisfactory sales level of June remains.

New England finds orders undiminished, and New York is enjoying July volume at least equal to that of June, the best month since 1929. Some part of these sales may be attributed to anticipation of price increases, but usually the most potent factor is the pressure of manufacturing requirements. Industrial plants are busy, they need new machinery and now have confidence enough to order ahead even for 1937 delivery. Both orders and inquiries are favorable in Philadelphia with belated railroad buying in evidence on a small scale. In a few instances new commitments are being held in abeyance until autumn.

Pittsburgh notes a slight seasonal slackening. Machine tool plants in Cincinnati are well filled with orders, with more pending. Detroit finds July quiet with little prospect for improvement in August. After a big June, Chicago, too, notices a slackening and does not look for big volume until autumn. July in Milwaukee has been about 20 per cent below the year's average. A seasonal dropping off is felt in Indianapolis, but from the volume of inquiries coming in this seems only temporary. Orders keep up well in St. Louis with small tools and supplies moving at an even pace. Machine tool inquiry is active.

BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH and HAMILTON
"Insurance of Every Description"
89 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HUBbard 2100

EATON & HOWARD MANAGEMENT FUND A-1
Prospectus Upon Request
Managed by
Eaton & Howard
Incorporated
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St., Boston — Russ Building, San Francisco

Pact With Reich Is Peace Basis, Vienna Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Official interpretation of the new Austro-German friendship accord has been explained by authoritative Government speakers at 27 rallies of the Fatherland Front in various parts of Vienna.

All meetings were well attended and watched by large detachments of police for possible National Socialist demonstrations against the Government, but there was no disorder whatsoever. Certain extreme National Socialists are embittered against Reichsführer Adolf Hitler because of this agreement, but most seem to be obeying Berlin's instructions, which are to refrain from demonstrations against the Schuschnigg Government.

Peace Stressed

The point chiefly emphasized by most speakers in these meetings was peace. The Government announced to the people of Vienna that it was preparing the way to European peace. Its speakers were vigorously applauded. Secondly, reconciliation of Austrian and German brothers was stressed, and that provoked resounding response.

Even Viennese, so many of whom are Jews, Marxists and foreigners, rejoiced that the conflict of the last three years has ended, and that all Germans are again friends. But many of the Austrians, especially the Viennese, wish to remain independent, and the Government speakers assured them they need have no fear on that point.

German Tourists

In all rallies it was repeatedly asserted that Hitlerism is taboo in Austria. In fact, the chief purpose of the Government in arranging these meetings was to assure the people that Germany is not going to swallow up Austria. The speakers warmly appealed to the National Socialists in Austria to come into the Fatherland Front and work through Austria for the common good for all Germans.

There are already signs of an increase in the German tourist traffic here, and there exist indications of business improvement.

Czechs Favorable

To this atmosphere of peace and reconciliation, Dr. Milan Hodza, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, added still more sunshine by declaring that his Government greets the Austro-German friendship pact, that it wishes co-operation with both German states, and that it looks forward to central European consolidation.

The Anschluss and restoration dangers seem to have been removed for the moment, he thinks, and one may expect more tranquility.

The Heimwehr here, also, which has been an uncertain element, has come out emphatically in favor of accord. No serious opposition is expected in Austria.

Oregon Prison Revolt Ends

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 3 (AP)—Two nights and a day without food broke the rebellion of 700 convicts who staged a fatal riot in the state prison here Friday. The convicts marched meekly into the mess room early today and ate their first regular meal since noon Friday shortly before their protest against a court decision denying automatic freedom to prisoners who have served minimum terms.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-18, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday Boxes. Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Exp. unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

SEATTLE, WASH.—For sale or rent, modern 7-room house, large lot, garage; view mountains and Sound. MRS. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, 5117 Admiral Way. Tel. West 5668.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PENTHOUSE—Midtown; business woman preferred; hotel privileges; moderate. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Settled couple desire two or three rooms, everything furnished. Would consider two rooms, bath, in private home; meals optional or kitchen privileges. Box 80, 1293 National Press Building.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm away from traffic; large cool lawn and porch; good swimming; cool nights; delicious cooking, fresh vegetables; inner spring mattresses; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF—For college of 400 in Virginia; September; when applying give full details, experience, age, names of references; first-class recommendations necessary for work and character. Write Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPING and general office work; permanent position; Protestant; preferably middle-aged woman with some knowledge of the printing business. Call Highlands 7716 for appointment. THE EXCELSIOR PRINT, 323 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. "The Wayside House"—A home for those desiring rest, study or care by experienced nurses; terms on application. HYLDAH M. POTTINGER, 613 Vancouver St. Telephone E 5047.

HOUSES FOR SALE

TORONTO, ONT.—Eight rooms, exclusive of sun room, recreation room in basement, garage, private drive, garden perennials. MRS. FRENCH, 150 Keewatin Ave. Tel. Mo. 1677.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 247 Hawthorne St., near I. R. T.—Detached house, 6 rooms and finished attic, parquet floors; excellent condition; yard, trees; house $65; garage $3. Tel. Ingersoll 2-1847.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

PAINTING AND DECORATING

HAVE YOUR HOME REDECORATED by experts; reasonable prices; city or country. WALTER OLSEN, 139 East 61st Street, New York City. Regent 4-7792.

PAYING GUESTS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Attractive home by the sea, peaceful garden, view of mountains, delicious meals. MRS. HAMERSLEY, 1989 Crescent Rd.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick, Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce, 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Shore property with riparian rights; large and small houses, furnished; unusual values; sale and rent. NANTUCKET COMPANY

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

VERY profitable outdoor occupation soliciting orders for fruit trees, roses, shrubs, etc., with free replacement guaranteed. Direct selling experience appreciated but not necessary. Increase acceptable from all parts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. CONN. VALLEY NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn. Commissions.

YOUNG man or lady, with experience, to sell quality chocolates in packages to stores, on commission, moderate prices. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 504 W. 112th—Single room, comfortable, light, airy; near church; board opt.; convenient transportation. Un. 4-3388. KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1536 44th St. 15 minutes downtown. High elevation. Studio-bedroom, 6 windows. Semi-private bath with shower. Excellent home cooking. Emerson 5754.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St. N. W.—Pleasant, cool rooms; nice porches; overlooking Rock Creek Park; board optional; permanent or transients. Adams 2089.

Washington, D. C., 3114 Rittenhouse St., N.W. (Chevy Chase)—Beautiful room, new home near park; priv. bath optional; Beautyrest mattresses. Near bus; garage. References. Cl. 5910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2520 14th St. N. W., Apartment 56—Single and double newly furnished rooms; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Columbia 5800-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1519 Rhode Island N. W. — Large double front room, running water; twin beds; quiet, airy. North 9531.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St., N. W.—Exclusive guest home. Semi-private bath. Excellent home cooking. Decatur 1754.

WESTMOUNT, Quebec — Double or single rooms; with or without board. Moderate terms. Private family; home comforts. 4131 St. Catherine Street. Fitzroy 9112.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL handy man, married, reliable, desires work of any kind, part or full time, in New York City. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MECHANICAL and Typographical Drafting Student, 26, desires position with a future while gaining experience; out of town acceptable. E. F. KAPPAUF, 48 Hemlock St., Brooklyn. Ap. 7-5446.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse needing opportunity for quiet summer will go to country or seashore and be helpful to one needing companionship, reading, or light care, for very modest compensation. Box E-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS wanted, country home near seashore, beautiful sunsets, home cooking, rates reasonable. Mrs. Seth Joyce, Atlantic, Me., Swans Island.

SUMMER HOMES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—Charming house, completely furnished; fine view of river and trees; 4 baths, fireplaces, garage; rent Aug. 1 to Sept 10, $350. Address Box 358, Kennebunkport, Maine.

PINE PLACE—Housekeeping cottage; mountain view; quiet, convenient, fireplace; weekly or longer. JAN WILLIAMS, Saugerties, N. Y.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS

Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CALGARY
(Continued)

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

You can always rely on what you buy at Johnstone Walker's

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
LIMITED
LEGAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

Famous "MISS PIRATE" Shoes
Exclusive With Us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD
10171-3 101ST STREET

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
HBC Point Blankets are the best obtainable. See the attractive pastel and stripe colors in our Staple Department.
Phone 27141

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.

Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
575 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
575 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY. 3579

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

BEKINS
MOVING AND STORAGE CO., LTD.
Moving - Storage - Packing - Shipping
Cor. Pender and Beatty Trin. 6256

STAG
BARBER SHOP
420 Richards Street

Have you seen the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION'S advertisement in the Monitor? Read it and call Representative
HAL. BEVANS
815 Stock Exchange Building
Telephone Trinity 4266

E. CHAPMAN Ltd
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

English Chamois Gloves
WILSON'S
575 GRANVILLE STREET
Gloves Hosiery Lingerie

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and
BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 322 FRASER 156

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

INSURANCE
Fire—All Branches—Automobile
JOHN CAMPBELL McLEAN
744 W. Hastings St. Seymour 4328
"Rendering a specialized personal service"

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST VANCOUVER, B. C.

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts. Vancouver

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
JUBILEE SALE
During July
405 Hastings Street West

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.
IMPORTERS of
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

World-Famous
ENGLISH - CHINA
CRYSTAL—OBJECTS OF ART
Moderate prices.
PERIOD ARTS LTD.
(Opposite Empress Hotel)
VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA
(Continued)

VISITORS from the U. S. A.
Save from 25% to 35% on Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex Cameras and Winsor and Newton Artists' Supplies
from
J. SOMMER & SONS LTD.
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET

The
PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angoline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear. Frocks and Millinery.
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

SOUVENIRS AND INDIAN GOODS
in great variety at
THE SOUVENIR SHOP
(4 Doors Above Post Office)
914 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Cresland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1208 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

Garden $166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's
Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

QUARTER CAB TAXI
708 Johnson Street
Phone E 1197

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632
Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal & Service Worth Covering about

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most
Monitor - Advertised Goods

McMartin's Leather Goods
716 Yates Street Phone G 6613
English Handbags, Traveling Cases, Brush Sets, Billfolds, Indian Moccasins, etc.

The Original
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA
(Continued)

1119 Wharf Street Tel. G 7191-7192
DOWELL'S
Transfer and Storage Co. Ltd.
Furniture and Piano Movers
PACKING CRATING STORAGE
Store Oil Delivery

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Smart Fall Dresses
$10.95
Be the first to wear a dashing frock from this exciting pre-fall group! Materials you can wear now . . . and all winter! Sparkling trims . . . thrilling fabrics . . . new colors!
DRESSES, SECOND FLOOR

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
At Monitor Readers' Service
COOPER & McCLUSKY
Hardware
1465 Main Street
3 Doors North of Inkster Blvd.
Phone 53 377 *We Deliver*
Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD
Phone 22 222

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Save 30% to 40%
Radio and Electrical Specialities
Sports, Auto and Paint Supplies
WENTWORTH RADIO STORES
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63
73 KING STREET EAST

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 473—A driver will call

HAMILTON
(Continued)

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited
Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS

FASHION-CRAFT
81-83 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2788

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
Crosse & Blackwells
Lemon and Orange Cup—.25
We deliver anything anywhere

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
"SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
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TORONTO
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc.
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Dainty Luncheons a Speciality
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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WHO best can suffer, best can do, best reign who first well hath obeyed.
—MILTON

Daily Features

I KNOW my God's commands, whose power no power resists.
—ROBERT GREENE

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

MEREDITH — This name goes back to the Old French form of "Matthew," *Mahieu*, which in England became *Mayhew* and in Wales *Meredith*.

Brasel, like the surnames *Brazil* and *Brazell*, are in all probability from the vegetable dye which gave its name to a South American country and to a medieval trade ("Robert Bhend, *brasiler*").

Janice is one of the many metronymic surnames formed from the baptismal name *Jane*.

Shirley — In this surname *shire* means "boundary," so that the name stands for "boundary-meadow or pasture."

Arlyn—Local and stands for the "eagle's cascade."

Cocanougher is a local name from a small parish in the English Midlands.

Bower—In *Bower*, *Bere*, and *Beer* we have names related to *byre*, "a hut or cow-house," whence the name *Byers*. Chaucer says (B. 4022), "Ful sooty was hir bour and eek hire halle." This name also in Domesday Book indicates the holder of manors known as East and West Bower in Somerset.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Citizenship in Heaven

OUR English term "conversation," when used in both the Old and the New Testaments, almost always represents words which have the meaning of "behavior, manner or way of life"; but in Philippians 3:20 we find a rather interesting exception to this rule. In that passage our Common Version has the translation, "Our conversation is in heaven"; and here "conversation" represents the Greek term *politeuma*, which is derived from the word *polis*, "city," and means "commonwealth or citizenship." Thus the apostle would appear to be affirming that "our citizenship (or commonwealth) is in heaven."

Indeed Paul brings out a similar thought in another of his epistles, that to the Ephesians, when he writes that now they are no longer mere "strangers and foreigners" but rather "fellow citizens with the saints" (2:19). In Philippians 3:20, the Twentieth Century New Testament has this translation: "The state of which we are citizens is in heaven."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Scrambled Songs

THIS message contains the titles of 10 well-known songs. No word is used twice, and none is left over. Give the guests lists. They must unscramble the songs and list them correctly. Here is the message:

"Tonight is black. I hear a voice, endearing: my old Joe, a boy; calling, "Wait, for all is perfect if you are there. Believe those smiles always, wandering gypsy. Trail the wagon! The young day charms me, calling me somewhere-where?"

Here is the solution for the foregoing message:

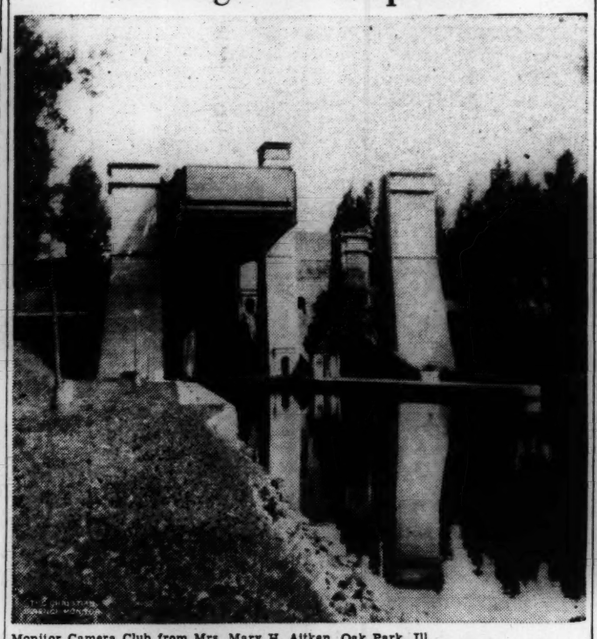
There Are Smiles
Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms
Wait For the Wagon
I Hear You Calling Me
Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight
A Perfect Day
Old Black Joe
Somewhere a Voice Is Calling
The Gypsy Trail
Always

—Mrs. William S., Atkinson, Nebr.

The One Power

AFTER all, Paul was right when he adventured everything on a life crusade to change the hearts of men in order to save the world of his day. Paul was not only certain that the hearts of men must be changed, but that the one Power in the world capable of revolutionizing human nature was the Power that on the road to Damascus had entirely transformed his own—had changed Saul, the incarnation of Pharisaic hate, into Paul, the passionate apostle of the universal love.—*Basil Mathews.*

This Ingenious Ship Lift—



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Mary H. Aitken, Oak Park, Ill.

The Only Ship Lift Lock of Its Kind in North America—at Peterborough, Ontario—Was Copied From the One Displayed on the Other Side of This Page

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CONTINUING with instructions for cryptographers, and with no especial reference to the crypt below, it may be stated that while both vowels and consonants occur in all positions in words, in average text the total of one class of letters will predominate over the total of the other class in certain positions as dependent upon word length. For example, in 2-letter words more vowels than consonants are used as first letters, while the consonants predominate as second letters. In 3-letter words the consonants outnumber the vowels in the first and second positions, and the two classes of letters occur about equally as finals. In 4-letter words the vowels predominate in the second position, but the consonants heavily outnumber the vowels in the first and fourth; third position about equal. It might be well to copy this information for future reference. Vowel-spotting information on longer words will be continued on Wednesday.

In the meantime we start the week with a fairly easy cryptogram which was submitted by a Quincy, Mass., reader. It contains a challenge to friends in the Puzzle Corner, and it would be interesting to hear what readers have to say about it:

AB CDEFB GHIJKDLHMNC MOP

GHDCC-ADHP JQRREBC ASKT-

DQK DQH JBOGSE, GMO IDQ?

2. Letter Division

TODAY'S letter-division problem comes from a New Canaan, Conn., reader. The letters in their proper word spell a 10-letter word, and stand for the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving the puzzle mathematically.

EMN) MNZRHEDM (MEODO

RIZM
ZEEH
ZOHM
MIIE
MIRD
MEDM
MIRD
HIM

3. Letter Changing

A CHICAGO reader submits an interesting test for letter-changers. Try taking a trip from POLE to POLE—a round trip by different routes! Change only one letter at a time and form an acceptable word each time. Eliminate EVERY letter in POLE, and then return to POLE making new words each time.

4. Charade

THIS charade was submitted by a Harrogate, England, reader, and calls for a six-letter word. As you doubtless know, a charade is formed on a word, each syllable of which is in itself a word.

I'm a heavy weight,
I beg to state,
Though in my FIRST my SECOND got,
Yet my WHOLE was made at once.

5 Rebus

AND today being a contributor's column, we wind up with a rebus from a Columbus, Indiana, reader. Two words are called for, the first containing five letters and the second seven letters:

PI O-ONS

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

'Anything That Is Right'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SHORTLY after General Grant became President, he was visited by General and Mrs. Pickett.

Knowing that Pickett had been impoverished by his patriotic service in the war, the President offered him the marshalship of Virginia.

Pickett, realizing the heavy demands that were being made upon Grant by a vast horde of office-seekers, replied. "I cannot afford to take it, and you cannot afford to give it to me!"

With firm dignity Grant replied. "I can afford to do anything I please that is right."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Is it true that British-backed commercial airplane flights will be inaugurated across the Atlantic Ocean this year?
2. What history-making precedent involving the United States and Canada was established on July 31, 1936?
3. How much in bonus bonds and checks has been distributed to American veterans to date? How much remains uncashed?
4. Does President Roosevelt favor the completion of the Quoddy tide-harnessing project?
5. In what large European country has a debt and tax holiday been declared?
6. Is Britain expected to protest Germany's refortification of Helgoland?
7. What practical relief is natural science offering to the drought-stricken Midwest?
8. Why were fines totaling £2050 and costs (about £1000) imposed on six persons in London following the attempted assassination of the King?
9. To what are piano manufacturers attributing the 300 per cent increase in piano sales during the past year?
10. What world-famous tennis player has announced her retirement from major tournaments?
11. One hundred years ago (July 28, 1836) the first patent under the present American law was issued. How many patents have been issued during the century?
12. How much, according to the Census Bureau, has the age expectancy of the average American increased since the turn of the century?
13. How many mutual savings banks in the United States had deposits of more than $100,000,000 on July 1?
14. What king dedicated the World War memorial at Vimy Ridge on July 26?
15. Would it be safe to say that there were 100 times as many passengers carried by American airlines in 1935 as were carried in 1926?
16. What is the fastest time ever recorded for an Atlantic crossing by a steamship?
17. How has the drought affected the price of wheat, oats and corn in the United States since mid-June?
18. How does the United States Army rank as compared with armed forces of other powers?
19. What goal is the United States Army setting for July 1, 1937?
20. Is the Vatican expected to interfere in the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's political activities?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

—Was Patterned After This One

Monitor Camera Club from T. A. Raymond, Hove, Sussex, Eng.

This Ship Lift Near Berlin, Germany, Dispenses With Eight Artificial Locks, for it Connects Two Rivers Which Have a Difference in Levels of Over 90 Feet. Ships Up to 1000 Tons May Enter at Either the Top or Bottom and Be Lowered or Raised in a Tank of Water, (Weighing 4000 Tons) 110 Feet in Five Minutes, After Which the Boat Continues on Its Way

In Lighter Vein

Repetition

A very methodical Scotsman staying at an hotel used to read 20 pages of his book every day, recording his progress by a marker.

A wag put the marker back 20 pages every night.

At the end of a week they asked the reader how he liked his book. He replied, "It's a verra interesting book, but there's a certain amount of repetition in it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Hm-m!

Stenographer (to another): "I think this letter was dictated wrong. You can't use the word 'hanged,' can you, except when they have hung somebody?"

Thanks!

Teacher: "How do you spell Schenectady?"
Schoolboy: "WGY."

Gone!

Postmistress (to worried-looking gent): "Is there anything wrong, sir?"

Gent: "Yes! You see, it was on the tip of my tongue a moment ago and now it's gone."

Postmistress: "Well, think hard and it will come back."

Gent: "Oh, no, it won't; it was a three-cent stamp."—*Montreal Star.*

Leap Year

He toyed with some loose pebbles, tossing them one by one into the sea.

"I'm just a pebble in your life," he sighed.

"Then, why not become a little boulder?" she said.—*Tit-Bits.*

Modern Methods

Bobby (short of money): "Say, Dad, have you any work you'd like me to do?"

Father (taken by surprise): "Why—no—but—er—"

Bobby: "Then how about putting me on relief?"—*Montreal Star.*

Odds and Ends

Co-ops

Twenty per cent of Denmark's retail trade is handled by co-operative societies.

That Coppery Taste

The coppery taste in some water systems may be attributed to the practice of grounding wires on water pipes.

On Its Way

In the past five years bicycle sales in the United States have jumped 200 per cent.

Heavy Stuff

Osmium, the heaviest element in the world, is twice as heavy as lead. It is found in the Ural Mountains and in Brazil.

So Sudden

Officer: "You've been doing 60 miles an hour. Don't you care anything about the law?"

Lady: "Why officer, how can I? I've only just met you."—*Canadian National Railways.*

Patriots

Scene: A café on the Rhine.

Waiter: "Your bread, sir. Heil Hitler!"

English Tourist: "And where's the butter? God Save the King!"—*Montreal Star.*

"Done" Is Right

Hubby: "Look, dearie, at the smoke coming from the oven!"

Wife: "Hm-m! Something must be done."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Honest Man

Manchester, Eng.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN started out one morning to make many calls in the city to distribute pieces of literature. Her bag was full and heavy, and in addition she had a suitcase, as she was about to start on a trip.

There was no convenient cloakroom in which to leave the case; and presently, when she was beginning to feel a little handicapped in the many journeys upstairs and down, she was approached by a man whose appearance suggested that he was down and out, with an offer to carry the case. Instead of asking the man to make the round of calls with her, she gave him the case and instructed him to stay right there and await her return.

Rejecting any thought that the man could be dishonest, she went joyously ahead.

On her return she noticed the man looking anxiously in every direction for her reappearance. After being thanked and paid for his services, he eagerly inquired if he might ask a question; and on receiving permission, said: "Lady, what made you trust me?"

"Oh, I knew you were an honest man," she replied.

"How did you know?" he asked.

Her answer was: "Because God never made a dishonest man."

His face lit up, though his eyes were brimming; and touching his cap he remarked reverently, "May you always meet an honest man."

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. No; the venture has been postponed until 1937. Meanwhile, tests will be carried on with some new flying craft.
2. President Roosevelt paid an official visit to the Governor General of Canada at Quebec.
3. The Treasury reported on July 31 that it had distributed $1,726,432,950 in bonus bonds and about $78,000,000 in checks Of the bonds approximately $700,000,000 remains uncashed.
4. Yes; so he told the people of Maine.
5. In France the Ministry of Commerce has announced "momentary moratorium" for small merchants and manufacturers.
6. No; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, told Parliament on July 29 that no protest would be made, as it might interfere with negotiations looking toward a new Locarno agreement.
7. A new sweet-pickle method of converting half-burned crops into superior fodder.
8. For publishing scare captions in newspapers and newsreels worded: "AN ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE" or "THE KING: ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED."
9. To radio—it having been recognized as a leading factor in increasing appreciation of music.
10. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.
11. 2,045,000.
12. Eleven years for men and 12 years for women.
13. Sixteen. The total deposits in mutual savings banks are $10,020,013,775.
14. King Edward VIII. The monument is erected on the site captured by the Canadian forces on April 12, 1917, and stands as a symbol of British-Canadian-French friendship.
15. Yes—actually 149 times as many as in 1926 (860,761 in 1935; 5782 in 1926). Air express increased from 3555 pounds in 1926 to 5,000,000 pounds last year.
16. The Queen Mary, on her last east-west crossing, made the voyage in four days, 8 hours, 37 minutes. (The ship does not claim the speed record as she chose a shorter course than that traversed by the Normandie.)
17. Wheat prices have risen 18 per cent, oats, 40 per cent, and corn, 46 per cent.
18. It ranks with that of Portugal, approximately seventeenth.
19. 165,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers.
20. No; his bishop, speaking from Rome, says that the matter is "not one in which the Vatican would take any initiative."

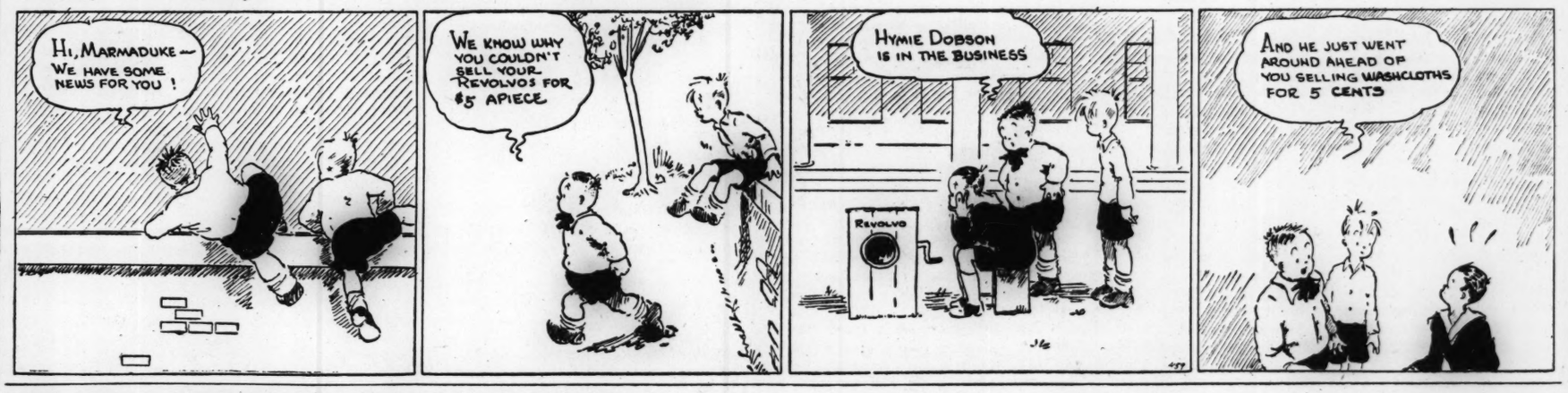
The Perfect Guest

SHE answered, by return of post,
The invitation of her host;
She caught the train she said she would,
And changed at junctions as she should;
She brought a small and lightish box,
And keys belonging to the locks.
Food rare and rich she did not beg
But ate the boiled or scrambled egg;
When offered lukewarm drink she drank it,
And did not crave an extra blanket,
Nor extra pillows for her head;
She seemed to like the spare room bed.
She brought her own self-filling pen.
And always went to bed at ten.
She left no little things behind.
But thoughts of love and friendship kind.

—*The Spectator.*

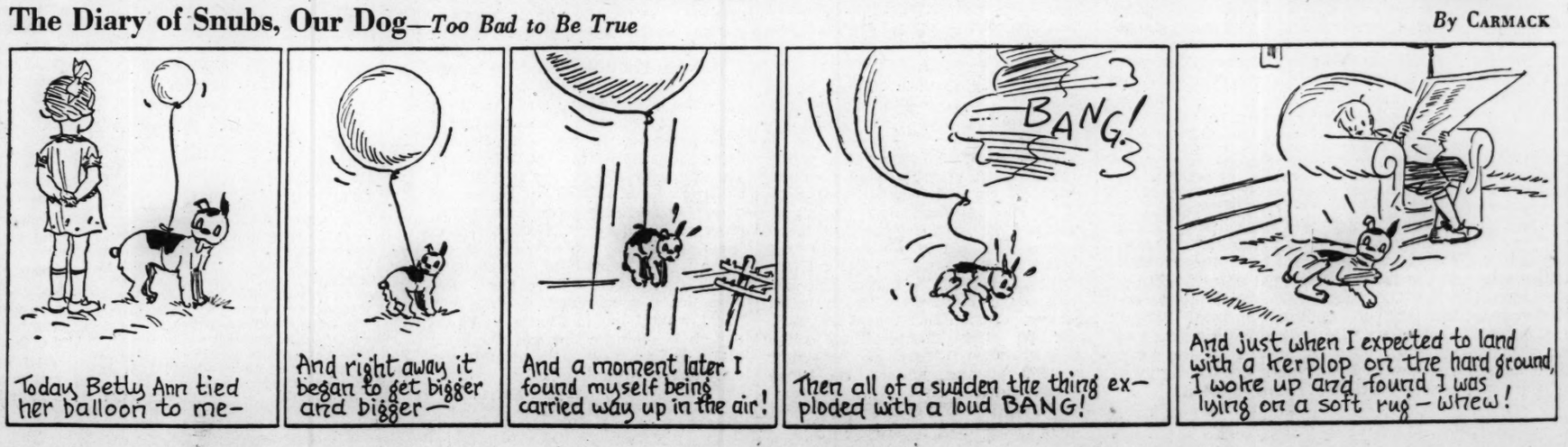
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Nobody Gets Ahead of Hymie*

By LE PELLEY


HI, MARMADUKE — WE HAVE SOME NEWS FOR YOU!
WE KNOW WHY YOU COULDN'T SELL YOUR REVOLVOS FOR $5 APIECE
HYMIE DOBSON IS IN THE BUSINESS
REVOLVO
AND HE JUST WENT AROUND AHEAD OF YOU SELLING WASHCLOTHS FOR 5 CENTS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Bad to Be True*

By CARMACK


Today Betty Ann tied her balloon to me-
And right away it began to get bigger and bigger-
And a moment later I found myself being carried way up in the air!
BANG!
Then all of a sudden the thing exploded with a loud BANG!
And just when I expected to land with a kerplop on the hard ground, I woke up and found I was lying on a soft rug-whew!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Christianity Versus War

THE European correspondents of American and British newspapers continue to paint a grim picture of the imminence of war. The anniversary of the World War has cast a shadow over week-end cables already darkened by Spain's civil strife. Correspondents report that while the outstanding fact a few months ago was the rearmament of Germany, the outstanding fact today is the super-arming of the rest of Europe. They report that time alone is holding off open hostilities while the nations jockey for position and rush to complete vast military preparations. They report that the war machine is on a time-schedule and the outcome inevitable.

No one familiar with the forces making for war on the Continent today will deny that there are grounds for these forebodings. No one questions observable facts nor discounts their meaning. But they are not all the facts; they are not the most important facts; and war is not inevitable. It has never been inevitable. It need not be inevitable now. War is a choice and we need not choose it.

The current few months may very well prove to be decisive for good or for ill. The position at this moment is acute. And at the same time and for the same reason it is ripe for rectification. War can be made avoidable; war can be made unnecessary; war can be made impossible. The forces of conflict can be controlled for good as the Christian people of the world stand unshakably upon the teachings of their religion and prove their application at this time and in this crisis.

The cause of peace needs the support of numbers. Yes. But more than that it needs the support of individual thinkers and individual thinking. The "inevitable" trend to war can be made an inevitable trend to peace as Christian people in all countries cast the weight of their understanding and their example on the scales of peace — as the Christian people in all countries put their positive influence behind the affirmation and the practice of those Christian principles which remove the very foundation from war.

The controlling cause of present-day world conflicts is false competition between men and between nations—false competition for markets and for materials, for physical territory and for material prestige. The basis of this false competition is the acceptance of the belief that man is material, that man is born of dust, and that the true brotherhood of man is something for another time and another place than here and now. From the acceptance of this theory, which ancient Christians and modern Christians have proved untrue, man has become bound by territorial divisions, called nations; man has become limited by the claims of birth, called race; and man has become separated by the presence of many tongues, called languages.

The inevitability of war rests upon a lie. Man born of dust would be discordant, warring, hateful, self-destructive. This lie needs its falsity exposed by active Christianity. Its spell upon men is the deep sleep of material thinking and this spell must and can be broken. It is this belief in the dust-theory of man's origin which denies the brotherhood of man. It is the reality of man's spiritual origin which demonstrates the brotherhood of man here and now.

The responsibility for Europe's crisis rests upon no one statesman and no one people. The greatest force for war comprises no single country and no single race. The greatest force for war is the world's blind acceptance of the theory that man is material and mortal, from which stem false gods and false conflicts.

The brotherhood of man is a present spiritual fact. Its realization need not be deferred. No man, no group of men, can act upon the lie that this is not true in the face of the aroused consciousness of spiritual thinkers. Humanly the moment is at hand for perhaps great ill, but it need not be. It is ripe for great good. Enough people are ready to listen, eager to see and capable of supporting that which is spiritually true to make war avoidable, unnecessary and impossible.

Servants, Not Masters

ADMINISTRATIVE government in the United States as in other nations has risen tier on tier as social and economic complexities have called bureaus, commissions and departments into existence. Detractors and defenders there have been in abundance. But there is signal agreement on the fact that these administrative agencies, which may both prosecute and judge, must remain the servants, not the masters of the people. The price of keeping them servants is vigilance and alert criticism. The committee of the American Bar Association in its recommendation that a federal court be established to take over the judicial functions of certain agencies contributes to this requisite watchfulness.

The committee found 1300 instances in which Congress has delegated powers to administrative bodies. Administrative agencies have functioned sometimes as governments within governments, issuing regulations, imposing fines and deciding complaints, thus operating in a legislative, executive and judicial capacity.

The committee believes much would be gained if the semijudicial functions of such bodies as the Federal Alcohol Administration, the Customs Court and the Labor Department were segregated in a system of federal administrative courts. Co-ordination and clarification are anticipated from a grouping of these cases.

There is, perhaps, particular reason why the United States should turn its attention to remedial measures. Under the New Deal there has been an abnormal increase of administrative bodies. Furthermore, America's stress upon separation of powers among the legislative, judicial and executive branches makes it desirable that these divisions should not be carelessly blurred. Nor should states rights be forgotten.

Above all it is important that administrative law shall not become a depersonalized juggernaut that rolls unheeding over the rights of individuals, depriving them of the safeguards that were designed to flow from an independent judiciary.

And yet administrative government has unquestionable virtues of speed and efficiency. Courts cannot administer the details of governmental regulation. And Congress has found it impossible to pass laws so specific and detailed that the augmented demands of government could be fulfilled. The British Parliament has had similar experience. Hence powers were delegated to bureaus, departments and commissions. If such agencies can be preserved against overly ambitious bureaucrats; if they can be cleared of the smother of red tape; if they can be kept responsive to the will of the people, then they have a definite service to perform.

Since speed and increased efficiency are the *raison d'être* of administrative bodies, the committee's proposed courts should be constituted for the quick dispatch of cases. An abbreviation of court procedure was found to be the most needed reform in British administrative government. Hence the United States may well demand that any proposed introduction of courts into its administrative machinery shall guard against the delays too often associated with court procedure.

Louis Blériot

AS LONG as men ride the clouds the name of Blériot will be remembered. Much air has rolled under the wings of airplanes since the whir of the intrepid Frenchman's minute monoplane in its historic flight across the English Channel was heard around the world—even if the good citizens of Dover were nearly all abed when he bumped onto the chalk cliffs of the ancient seaport in the early morning hours of July 25, 1909, in his absurdly small and slow craft.

But the air flight from Sangatte, near Calais, earned forever for Louis Blériot a place among the four airmen of the empyrean, Wright, Blériot, Lindbergh, Post. Each has written his name unforgettably:

Orville Wright—120 feet.
Louis Blériot—The English Channel.
Charles A. Lindbergh—The Atlantic.
Wiley Post—The world.

Masters of the air—all.

And when this calm and slightly portly Frenchman invaded Albion he greeted the few beholders who happened to be there with the words, "Long live the cordial understanding." A civilian's quiet undertaking. No feat of aviation accompanied by the blare of militarism has so stirred the nations.

It is as much for the spirit in which the limitation-smashing flight was made as for Blériot's splendid daring that the world today joins its tributes to that of France.

Bending the Twig

IMPRESSED and a little shocked by the incipient and overt racial antipathies displayed by quite small children in her classroom, Elvira L. Vitoritto, teacher at Carroll Robbins School, Trenton, N. J., determined to do something about it.

An article in the Sunday Times Advertizer, Trenton, of July 26, goes into considerable detail and Miss Vitoritto herself has incorporated some of her experiences in a bulletin. Wisely she let the initiative come from the pupils—stimulated by tactful encouragement. It began with discussion at conference time of news of the world. This led to consideration of the contributions to beauty and usefulness those in other lands were making.

Several pupils brought to the classroom objects sent them by relatives and friends abroad. This in turn sent the school children to the public library and other sources to learn more about the people who made and did such interesting things.

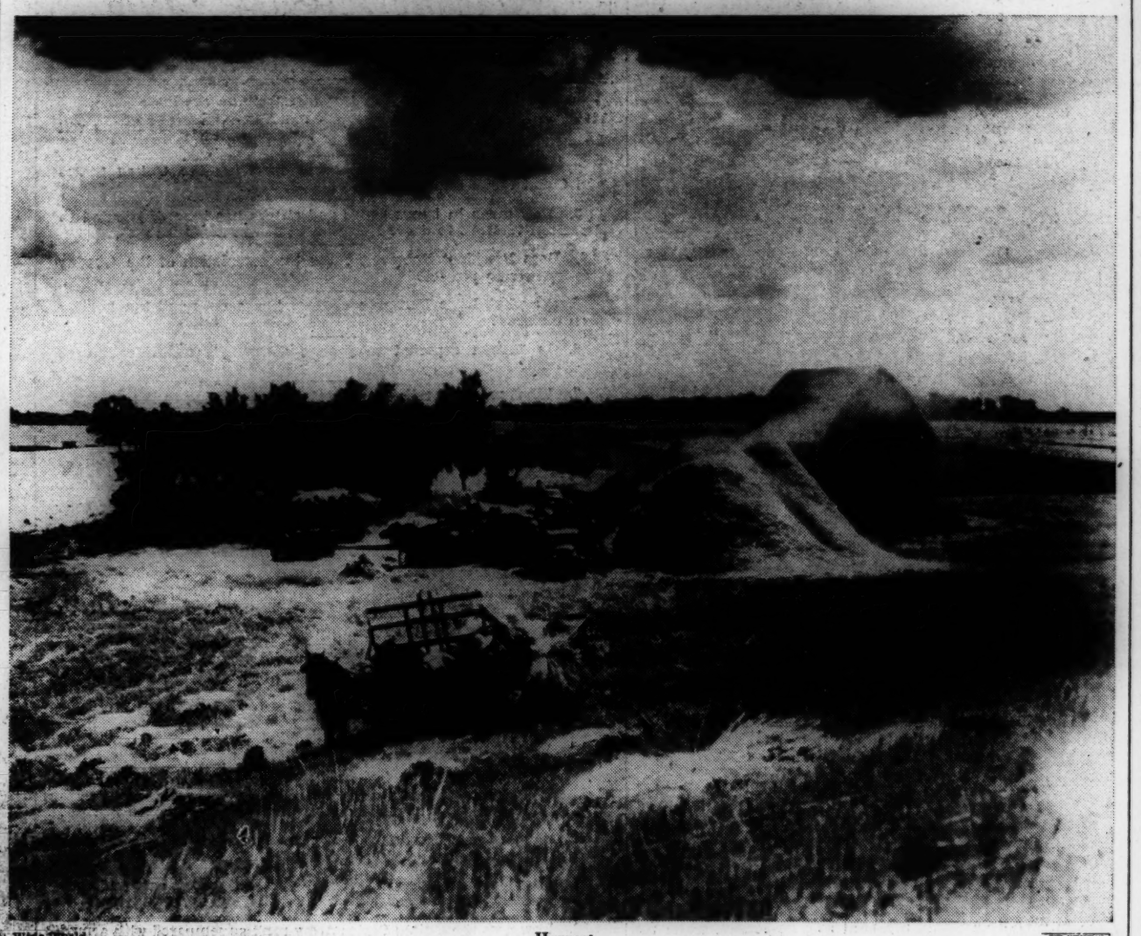
It seems hardly necessary for Miss Vitoritto to summarize the upshot of this sensible course:

> It has led to a much more wholesome atmosphere than previously existed. There is a greater feeling of tolerance existing at all times among the children of the group. They have learned to recognize the necessity of understanding, appreciating and respecting the customs of people living differently.

The antisocial feeling exhibited by "eight-year-old children" who looked "with contempt and a superior air on other children in the class" is remolded into friendliness.

And the parents? On whom falls earliest the task of bending the twig? Parents everywhere? Do they stop to reflect that children, until influenced by the words and acts of their elders, are utterly innocent of barriers of race and creed?

The Threshers Are Coming



Wide World — Harvest — The Christian Science Monitor

"THEY'RE coming! They're coming!" We had climbed the windmill ladder to the second brace, which was as high as we were permitted to go, when we heard the three short blasts that told us our neighbor's job was finished. Now there was black smoke just over the crest of the hill, and before it the first of the convoy of vehicles that surged around the threshing machine.

"Here comes the water monkey!"

Not a real monkey, naturally, but a youth who was serving his apprenticeship with the threshing crew by driving the water wagon that supplied the boilers of the engine. He led, blithely, a somewhat harassed life. It seemed to us that he was never more than half through pumping water from our horse tank into his wagon when the long and short whistle sounded from the field, the call that meant, "Water! Hurry!" He was, moreover, the butt of the rough jokes of the crew; but these he could afford to parry, grinning, for in the intervals of pumping, and while the pitchers toiled in the stifling straw, he rode like a king on the high seat of his wagon, driving a team of horses.

"And the cookshack!"

* * *

Harvest time meant work and hurry in the kitchen, but threshing was almost a holiday for the women folk, because all the men in the regular crew were provided for in a chuck wagon, or cookshack. Our only responsibility was boarding the two or three neighbors whose work was to hand wheat from the threshing machine to the granary. The cookshack was driven into our yard, so that we had for a few days the pleasure of having "next-door neighbors," even though they were not a family, with children, as we would have wished. Usually the cook was the wife of one of the crew; but on at least one occasion there was a male cook. This seemed extraordinarily odd to us, for we could not imagine a man working seriously in the kitchen; but after observing the masterly way this cook had with potato peelings and his flourishes with a can opener we were obliged to admit that his methods, if sometimes unorthodox, were effective.

These vehicles rattling into our yard would have been diverting enough for an ordinary day; in fact, we regretted that we could not take time to savor the full enjoyment of them because of the puffing, snorting climax of the whole procession. This was, of course, the threshing machine itself. If rain did not erase them we would treasure for weeks the tracks the lugs on the broad engine wheels left in our yard. The engineer stood in oil-smeared grandeur in his cab; he scarcely admitted even the owner of the outfit as his equal, and the next ranking member of the crew, the separator tender, was as far beneath him as the clumsy, creaking separator (which only did the actual work of threshing and winnowing the grain) was inferior to the engine.

* * *

An engineer of experience was known as far as echoes could reach by his artistry with the whistle, for it was there that he really let himself go. He could inform the water monkey, from our far field a mile away, whether he should merely speed up a trifle at the pump, or should start at once, at a brisk trot, with the load he already had. Two long, masterful blasts gave notice to the cook to start dishing up, and that the boys were in no mood to wait for their dinner. One year a tramp outfit came to our neighborhood and put the local engineers out of countenance by rousing the countryside each morning with a strain of "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

What a clatter there was when the separator was placed by the stack yard, the engine moved away to the length of the belt that operated the machinery, and the whole set in motion. Six, or sometimes eight, pitchers fed the headed straw onto the conveyor, whence it was rushed to, and gobbled by, the interior of the separator. And that was the last of that straw, because when next seen it was two other things: a stream of grain pouring into a waiting wagon and, from the blower, an intermittent blast of straw and chaff which formed a small mountain down which we would later slide and never mind the prickles.

The loaded wagons were driven to the granary and the wheat scooped out, and now we had a job; for by our family conventions we little girls were allowed to push the grain back and so make room for another load. This was in no sense child labor. We sat gleefully on the pile of wheat, slid down it, thrust our arms deep into it until it was cool and heavy on our hands, and generally worried it into place, becoming ourselves very dusty in the process.

Over it all hung the odor of threshing: a mixture of the sulphurous fumes of burning coal, the hot, wet odor of escaping steam, the dusty, acrid smell of chopped straw, and the fresh smell of the grain. There were the chugging of the engine, the clatter of knives in the separator, the rattle of harness, the bumping of wagons being driven across the stubble, and the shouts of men working together at something that was more exciting than most games.

In our plains country, the combine has done away with much of this. Now, all in one process, the wheat is headed, conveyed to the knives, poured into a tank and thence into a truck, and the chaff is spread to enrich the land. It is a new phase in the always dramatic business of bringing wheat to market, and my only regret for it is that I have not yet heard a combine whistle a bar of "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

MARY ZIRKLE

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—V

DEMOCRACY, relatively speaking, is economic as well as political in Britain. An observer who has known the British Isles for a long time points out that trade and invention have now put things in the reach of shopgirls and common folk that were once the prerogatives of aristocracy, such as silk stockings and vacation travel. Snobbery cannot quite persist or succeed under these circumstances.

There is, too, a sense of stewardship and *noblesse oblige*—not that these are lacking in America. Over the entrance of the Royal Exchange opposite the Stock Exchange in London we detected this inscription: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." I know not how seriously this probable Victorianism is taken, but I can imagine the irony of writing it over the New York Stock Exchange.

In Manchester, where 9000 members are eligible to trade cotton textiles and textile supplies on the floor of what claims to be the largest exchange in the world, the Manchester Royal Exchange, the interiors of the large glazed domes carry these inscriptions, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold," (Proverbs) and "Who seeks to find eternal treasure must use no guile in weight or measure." This last is said to have appeared on the old Market House at Truro, Cornwall, dated 1615.

* * *

Whether attributable to a sense of stewardship or to socialistic pounding, it is plain that Great Britain is making tremendously greater headway with its program of public housing than is the United States. True, the English proponents of slum clearance had their years of obstacles and delays but today in almost any industrial city you visit, liberal citizens tell you glowingly how not merely a few hundred families but tens of thousands are being housed, and soon hundreds of thousands will be, in better quarters through government initiative.

A taxi driver showing me the cotton mills in Bolton (Lancashire) stopped by a street of neat, uniform two-family stucco houses.

"Do workers from the mill live here?" I asked.

"Yes."

"They must be fairly well paid, then."

"Um-m, well, yes," he replied, "—when they work. But they couldn't live in places like that if the Government hadn't built 'em. These people came out of the slums."

* * *

There is a marked difference between American and English slums if what I saw were representative sections, and I believe they were except for the possibly worse conditions in some of the so-called "special areas" in South Wales and on the Tyneside. Whatever misery and poverty there may be behind doors, one gets little hint of it from merely going through the streets. There is little of the visible squalor and filth of an American slum.

The new housing projects are, of course, resisted by some as providing hotbeds for growth of Marxism. But at the same time there are in progress in Great Britain some interesting experiments in techniques both of public ownership and of public control of utilities still under partial or entire private ownership. Tramways or transit systems and gas works are for the most part municipally operated in the north of England, and in the County of London the remarkable systems of motorbuses and underground rail lines—once under a diversity of ownerships— have been co-ordinated under a transport board to the enormous convenience of Londoners and visitors.

The Milk Marketing Board, somewhat similarly constituted, illustrates also a collaboration on the part of the Government, the producers and the distributors. Thus industry and finance feels that it still has a hand in such enterprises and co-operates rather than opposing so vigorously as any tendency toward "putting the Government into business" is opposed in the United States. This explains, perhaps, why there was no great furor over the announcement by the milk board, while I was in London, of its intention to set up a few manufacturing plants by way of what President Roosevelt would call "yardsticks."

TULLY NETTLETON

The Wide Horizon

Notes on Winning an Election

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

WHAT sort of a campaign should Governor Landon wage for the Presidency? His acceptance speech won widespread plaudits, with a few doubts in retrospect from some of his supporters. As was natural perhaps, in his first address, he did not go into particulars, and his radio voice left something to be desired. The fighting style of Col. Frank Knox, and of the later speeches of Herbert Hoover, was absent. What should be his tactics now?

At this stage of the campaign Governor Landon shows distinct elements of strength. It is probably fair to say that the entire conservative vote will be for him. Newspapermen reckon that perhaps four fifths of the papers of the country support him, outside of the South. To say that nine tenths of the major business and commercial interests, with all their prestige and power, are for Governor Landon, probably underestimates the situation. The great bulk of these enormously important opinion-moulding groups will support the Republicans this fall.

Yet, a political observer who takes the next step and predicts Governor Landon's inevitable election three months from today is apt to be accused of prejudice and partisanship. And such a prediction would be rash, to say the least, at this juncture, and would certainly be contrary to other important elements in the situation.

* * *

Here there is a situation of real interest. Can it be that these opinion-molding groups do not really mold American opinion? The election may tell, but in the meantime, evidences of group self-deception occasionally occur. Take a man or woman in comfortable circumstances, ardently hoping for Governor Landon's success; such a one frequently finds friends and associates sharing the same aspiration, meets it possibly in office and club, sees it in his favorite newspaper. It is difficult to persuade such a person that Landon will not inevitably sweep the country, nay, that he may not carry the individual's own community. A feeling of perplexity, of unreality, is created. A mysterious group known as "they" is built up; it appears that despite all the individual sees or hears, "they" are against Landon; in extreme instances "they" come to be looked upon as somehow alien, incomprehensible, subversive.

Of course, nothing of the sort exists. The plain fact is that there are at least three big elements in the population not included in the foregoing categories, frequently not reading pro-Landon papers (or disregarding them). They get their political impressions largely by ear, from the radio, or by word of mouth. There is nothing mysterious about them. They are the labor vote, the Negro vote, the farm vote.

There are other important political categories, but these illustrate the point. The labor vote at this writing is pretty solidly behind Mr. Roosevelt. He has done more for organized labor than anybody since Wilson. Its strength is strategically massed in the big industrial states. The Negro vote is uncertain. The rise of Negroes to political articulation in northern states has been recent and rapid. In an extraordinarily frank statement last week, Mr. Farley indicated Negro voters might control the balance of power in Pennsylvania, perhaps in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Mr. Farley is striving to capture this vote, and so, of course, are the Republicans.

The farm vote is the biggest riddle of all. Nobody at this writing can foretell which way it will go, though New Deal aid in the drought perhaps tends to push it to the Roosevelt side, while, on the other hand, the strong Vandenberg drive against reciprocal tariffs, and the customary agitation against "foreign imports," may win it for the Republicans.

* * *

These are elements, then, of grave political uncertainty. The place of the newspaper in the campaign deserves study all by itself. Sometimes it seems that too unanimous support for one candidate makes votes for his opponent. Take Chicago. Here Col. Frank Knox, Col. Robert McCormick and William Randolph Hearst vie with one another daily in berating the New Deal. Each controls a paper of wide circulation. Each is vehement in his castigation. Mr. Roosevelt's newspaper support in this city of 3,000,000 is limited to one organ—an unpretentious tabloid. And yet it is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will carry Chicago, whatever happens in the rest of Illinois.

These are circumstances that bring up the question again of the note struck by Governor Landon in his acceptance speech. Is it the right line to bring victory? Some Landon supporters urge a modification. David Lawrence, for example, warns that "Mr. Landon's offensive has to be more realistic than his speech of acceptance, and more direct in dealing with the specific problems of the hour that affect great groups of his fellow citizens." Raymond Clapper, a commentator notably sympathetic in the past, finds little in the speech which could "stir an undecided voter to get up and walk to the polls to cast his ballot."

The answer to the original question seems to be, therefore, that Governor Landon's address was excellent for those who already believe as he does; if they number a majority, then his style of tactics leaves nothing to be desired. On the other hand, if straw votes in the next month or so reveal growing uncertainty, a more militant tone will be in order.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Inside, Looking Out

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Studying the now famous "Mapparium" in the Christian Science Publishing House, in which the observer goes inside of a glass world and looks outward, was to the writer of special interest in his endeavor to prove a theory as to where a former equator might have been. After trying to figure it out by means of various body gesticulations, I approached a bystander in the Mapparium and asked, "Which way does the earth rotate, clockwise or counterclockwise?" "Clockwise of course," was the quick reply.

Then he was told that astronomy teaches that if the observer stands at the north pole, the earth turns counterclockwise.

The fact is that by being inside the earth and looking out, things are reversed. It is like looking at yourself in a mirror; your left hand becomes your right hand.

San Diego, Calif. OSWALD ZAHN